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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-844

H. R. 13856

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Index and Summary of H. R. 13856

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|---------------|--|
| Aug. 22, 1958 | House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 13856. Print of bill and Report No. 2689. |
| Aug. 22, 1958 | House passed H. R. 13856 under suspension of rules. |
| Aug. 22, 1958 | H. R. 13856 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. |
| Aug. 22, 1958 | Senate committee reported H. R. 13856 with amendments. Senate Report No. 2495. Print of bill and report. |
| Aug. 23, 1958 | Senate passed H. R. 13856 with amendments. House concurred in Senate amendments with an amendment. Senate then concurred in House amendment. |
| Aug. 28, 1958 | Approved: Public Law 85-844. |

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-844

Public Law 85-844 (H. R. 13856) INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1959 (approved August 28, 1958). Includes funds for the Civil Service Commission, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Science Foundation, Selective Service Commission, Veterans Administration, U. S. Water Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida, and the U. S. Water Study Commission for Texas.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

AUGUST 22, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 13856]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

On August 4, 1958, the President vetoed H. R. 11574, a bill making appropriations for sundry independent offices, and asked the Congress to reconsider its action appropriating \$589 million to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. The President's message and the bill were referred to the Committee on that day.

In this bill the Committee has deleted payment to the retirement fund in view of the President's objections. The amount for each of the other items is identical with that previously approved by the Congress in H. R. 11574 with the exception of the addition of \$100,000 for the Office of the Administrator, General Services Administration, to finance the provisions of S. 607, the Presidential retirement bill, which was adopted by the Congress on August 21, 1958. The effect of statements of Congressional action on items contained in House Report No. 1543, Senate Report No. 1656, House Conference Report No. 2237, and other legislative history of H. R. 11574, are therefore equally applicable to the items contained in this bill.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total appropriations recommended are \$5,993,404,900. Revised budget estimates considered by the Committee are \$5,927,060,500. Included in the bill is \$4,938,064,000 for the Veterans' Administration, \$464,592,900 for the General Services Administration, \$130,000,000 for the National Science Foundation, and the balance is for 14 other independent agencies encompassing a wide variety of governmental functions. A tabulation giving information on each item of appropriation is included at the end of the report.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Under existing law a certain amount of money is to be put into the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund every year. In accordance with law, the Civil Service Commission asked for \$589 million as an appropriation to keep the retirement fund from becoming more insolvent. The President and the Bureau of the Budget denied it. The Congress included such amount in the original bill which the President subsequently vetoed.

The present insolvency of the fund is \$20.449 billion of which \$10.5 billion has been incurred under the Eisenhower Administration.

The Committee is bowing to the will of the President but it serves notice that in all probability it will insist next year on the same or similar action taken by it this year in accordance with the law.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	Recommended in H. R. 11574	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—		
					1958 authorizations	1958 estimates	H. R. 11574
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	\$1, 250, 000	\$1, 600, 000	\$1, 600, 000	\$1, 600, 000	+\$350, 000	-----	-----
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	675, 000	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000	+\$45, 000	-----	-----
General Services Administration:							
Abaca fiber program.....	47, 000	47, 000	47, 000	47, 000	-----	-----	-----
Federal Facilities Corporation.....	50, 000	50, 000	25, 000	25, 000	-\$25, 000	-----	-----
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Fund.....	800, 000	54, 000	50, 000	50, 000	-\$750, 000	-----	-----
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
College housing loans.....	1, 377, 000	1, 675, 000	1, 675, 000	1, 675, 000	+\$298, 000	-----	-----
Public facility loans.....	400, 000	1 750, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-----	-\$350, 000	-----
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	1, 100, 000	673, 000	600, 000	600, 000	-\$500, 000	-----	-----
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	4, 750, 000	4, 750, 000	4, 750, 000	4, 750, 000	-----	-----	-----
Federal Housing Administration.....	7, 200, 000	7, 400, 000	7, 300, 000	7, 300, 000	+\$40, 000	-----	-----
Public Housing Administration.....	2 12, 420, 000	2 12, 700, 000	2 12, 258, 000	2 12, 258, 000	(-\$162, 000)	-----	-----
Total, administrative expenses.....	17, 709, 000	17, 719, 000	17, 167, 000	17, 167, 000	-\$542, 000	-----	-----

1 Includes \$200,000 in S. Doc. 94.

2 Includes funds available by appropriation in title I and by transfer from the revolving fund (liquidating programs), and is not included in totals to avoid duplication.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Federal Power Commission: Payments to States under Federal Power Act-----	\$40,000	\$41,000	+\$1,000
General Services Administration: Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property-----	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations-----	1,040,000	1,041,000	+1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1959

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

5

Item	Appropriations, 1958	Budget esti- mates, 1959	Recommended in H. R. 11574	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
					1958 appropri- tion	1959 estimate H. R. 11574
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$18,300,000	\$18,420,000	\$18,200,000	\$18,200,000	—\$100,000	—\$220,000
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	491,800	383,000	350,000	350,000	—141,800	—33,000
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund.....			589,000,000			—\$589,000,000
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Light- house Service widows.....	2,391,000	2,328,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	—91,000	—28,000
Administrative expenses, Federal Employees Life Insurance Fund.....	(123,800)	(123,800)	(123,800)	(123,800)		
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	21,182,800	21,131,000	609,850,000	20,850,000	—332,800	—589,000,000
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION						
Operations.....	17,000,000	22,315,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	+1,500,000	—3,815,000
Emergency supplies and equipment.....	3,300,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	+14,700,000	
Research and development.....	2,000,000	4,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		—2,400,000
Federal contributions.....	17,000,000				—17,000,000	
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	39,300,000	44,715,000	38,500,000	38,500,000	—800,000	—6,215,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Disaster relief.....	25,000,000				—25,000,000	
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	8,365,000	8,950,000	8,900,000	8,900,000	+535,000	—50,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 9.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1958	Budget esti- mates, 1959 ¹	Recommended in H. R. 11574	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
					1958 appropri- tion	1959 estimate H. R. 11574
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$5,666,000	\$6,385,000	\$6,385,000	\$6,385,000	+\$719,000	-----
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	5,950,000	6,025,000	5,975,000	5,975,000	+25,000	-----
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses.....	36,050,000	38,300,000	37,000,000	37,000,000	+950,000	-----
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	132,689,000	138,500,000	136,539,000	136,539,000	+3,850,000	-----
Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings.....	65,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	+10,000,000	-----
Sites and expenses, public buildings projects.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	39,915,000	39,915,000	+19,915,000	-----
Construction, public buildings projects.....	2,125,000	-----	152,810,000	152,810,000	+150,685,000	-----
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.....	1,331,100	1,265,000	310,900	310,900	-1,020,200	-----
Construction, Federal office building numbered six, Washing- ton, D. C.....	-----	-----	14,000,000	14,000,000	+14,000,000	-----
Construction, United States Court of Claims and Federal office building, Washington, D. C.....	-----	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	+1,200,000	-----
Construction, United States Mission Building, New York, N. Y.	-----	3,975,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	+3,750,000	-----
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....	2,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-2,000,000	-----
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	3,360,000	4,3,615,000	4,3,460,000	4,3,460,000	+100,000	-----
Expenses, supply distribution.....	17,765,000	19,500,000	18,765,000	18,765,000	+1,000,000	-----
General supply fund.....	12,500,000	15,000,000	6,250,000	6,250,000	-6,250,000	-----
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	7,293,000	7,650,000	7,443,000	7,443,000	+150,000	-----

Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service.....	1,590,000	2,000,000	1,850,000	+260,000	-150,000
Strategic and critical materials.....				+3,000,000	-67,000,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....	260,000	70,000,000	3,000,000	+40,000	+100,000
Administrative operations fund (limitation).....	(10,590,000)	200,000	300,000	(+513,000)	(-57,000)
Total, General Services Administration.....	255,913,100	(11,100,000)	(11,043,000)	+198,679,800	+131,687,900
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY					
Office of the Administrator:					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,380,000	8,850,000	8,000,000	+620,000	-850,000
Urban planning grants.....	1,275,000	3,500,000	3,250,000	+1,975,000	-250,000
Farm Housing Research.....	75,000			-75,000	
Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund).....	5,000,000	8,500,000	7,000,000	+2,000,000	-1,500,000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.....		50,000,000	50,000,000	+50,000,000	
Total, Office of the Administrator.....	13,730,000	70,850,000	68,250,000	+54,520,000	-2,600,000
Public Housing Administration:					
Annual contributions.....	\$ 98,900,000	114,000,000	107,500,000	+8,600,000	-6,500,000
Administrative expenses.....	11,440,000	12,200,000	11,800,000	+360,000	-400,000
Total, Public Housing Administration.....	110,340,000	126,200,000	119,300,000	+8,960,000	-6,900,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	124,070,000	197,050,000	187,550,000	+63,480,000	-9,500,000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	16,750,000	17,500,000	17,000,000	+250,000	-500,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS					
Salaries and expenses.....	74,720,000	80,480,000	78,100,000	+3,380,000	-2,380,000
Construction and equipment.....	41,200,000	26,220,000	23,000,000	-18,200,000	-3,220,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	115,920,000	106,700,000	101,100,000	-14,820,000	-5,600,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY					
Operation and maintenance of properties.....	38,000	45,500	38,000		-7,500

See footnotes at end of table, p. 9.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1958	Budget esti- mates, 1959	Recommended in H. R. 11574	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
					1958 appropri- tion	1959 estimate H. R. 11574
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$49,750,000	\$140,000,000	\$130,000,000	\$130,000,000	+\$80,250,000	-\$10,000,000
International Geophysical Year.....	2,000,000				-2,000,000	
Total, National Science Foundation.....	51,750,000	140,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	+78,250,000	-10,000,000
RENEGOTIATION BOARD						
Salaries and expenses.....	3,000,000	2,900,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	-150,000	-50,000
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	6,700,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	+400,000	
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM						
Salaries and expenses.....	27,000,000	28,000,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	+500,000	-500,000
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION						
General operating expenses.....	161,374,000	149,582,000	147,500,000	147,500,000	-13,874,000	-2,082,000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	21,763,400	21,481,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	+4,236,600	+4,519,000
Inpatient care.....	9,710,378,000	7,708,902,000	715,465,000	715,465,000	+5,087,000	+6,563,000
Outpatient care.....	79,000,000	75,798,000	75,399,000	75,399,000	-3,601,000	-399,000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,827,800	2,136,000	2,055,000	2,055,000	+227,200	-81,000
Compensation and pensions.....	3,082,250,000	3,232,000,000	3,200,000,000	3,200,000,000	+117,750,000	-32,000,000
Readjustment benefits.....	814,047,000	717,980,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	-114,047,000	-17,960,000
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....		51,100,000	51,100,000	51,100,000	+51,100,000	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	1,579,802	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	-329,802	
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	42,500,000	9,145,000	19,295,000	19,295,000	-23,205,000	+10,150,000

Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	2, 028, 000					-2, 028, 000	
Military and naval insurance.....	4, 275, 000					-4, 275, 000	
National service life insurance.....	7, 600, 000					-7, 600, 000	
Service-men's indemnities.....	32, 127, 500					-32, 127, 500	
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	1, 500, 000					-1, 500, 000	
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4, 962, 250, 502	4, 969, 354, 000	4, 938, 064, 000	4, 938, 064, 000		-24, 186, 502	-31, 290, 000
Total, title I.....	5, 714, 905, 402	5, 927, 060, 500	6, 582, 304, 900	5, 993, 404, 900		+278, 499, 498	+66, 344, 400
							-\$588, 900, 000

¹ Does not include supplemental amounts considered in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.

² Including \$2,915,000 in S. Doc. 89 for consolidation of delegated functions.

³ And \$1,600,000 from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.

⁴ And \$1,865,000 from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.

⁵ Includes \$3,900,000 pending in Supp. Appn. Act, 1959.

⁶ And in addition \$6,656,000 from reimbursements.

⁷ Including \$1,802,000 in S. Doc. 94.

Union Calendar No. 1132

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13856

[Report No. 2689]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 22, 1958

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry
- 5 independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, cor-

1 porations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
2 June 30, 1959, namely:

3 TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

4 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$22,000
7 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
8 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for
9 medical examinations performed for veterans by private
10 physicians on a fee basis; not to exceed \$100 for the pur-
11 chase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific,
12 technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ; pay-
13 ment in advance for library membership in societies whose
14 publications are available to members only or to members at
15 a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed
16 \$70,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Com-
17 mission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; re-
18 imbursement of the General Services Administration for
19 security guard services for protection of confidential files; not
20 to exceed \$472,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed
21 \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to
22 section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,200,000.

23 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
24 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
25 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and

1 Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established
2 pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943.

3 INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EM-
4 PLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

5 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
6 Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended,
7 prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary
8 General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of
9 other international organizations, certain information con-
10 cerning United States citizens employed, or being considered
11 for employment by such organizations, including services as
12 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
13 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$350,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
14 priation shall be available for advances or reimbursements
15 to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil Service
16 Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for
17 expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive
18 order: *Provided further*, That members of the International
19 Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual
20 transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence
21 authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended,
22 while traveling on official business away from their homes or
23 regular places of business, including periods while en route
24 to and from and at the place where their services are to be
25 performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 281 or

1 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the
2 Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply
3 to any person because of appointment for part-time or inter-
4 mittent service as a member of the International Organiza-
5 tions Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Com-
6 mission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated
7 January 9, 1953, as amended.

8 CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

9 No part of the moneys now or hereafter contained in the
10 civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be applied
11 toward the payment of any increase in annuity benefits or any
12 new annuity benefits under the Act approved May 22, 1920,
13 and Acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 30) which may
14 be authorized by amendment to said Acts after the enactment
15 of this Act until and unless an appropriation is made to such
16 fund in an amount estimated by the Civil Service Commission
17 to be sufficient to prevent an immediate increase in the un-
18 funded accrued liability of said fund.

19 ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES 20 AND LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

21 For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of
22 May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), and the
23 Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465), \$2,300,000.

1 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EM-
2 PLOYEES' LIFE INSURANCE FUND

3 Not to exceed \$123,800 of the funds in the "Employees'
4 Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement
5 to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses
6 incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year
7 in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life
8 Insurance Act.

9 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
10 OPERATIONS

11 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,
12 in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil De-
13 fense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
14 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of
15 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reim-
16 bursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field
17 investigations of employees occupying positions of critical
18 importance from the standpoint of national security; ex-
19 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense
20 functions; reimbursement of the General Services Adminis-
21 tration for security guard services; not to exceed \$8,000 for
22 the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news
23 services; not to exceed \$932,500 for expenses of travel; and

1 not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary
2 expenses to be expended under the direction of the Admin-
3 istrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his
4 determination thereon shall be final and conclusive;
5 \$18,500,000: *Provided*, That \$500,000 of the foregoing
6 amount shall be available to discharge civil defense responsi-
7 bilities delegated to other Federal agencies under the author-
8 ity of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of
9 1950, as amended.

10 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

11 For expenses necessary for warehousing and mainte-
12 nance of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by
13 subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense
14 Act of 1950, as amended, \$18,000,000.

15 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
17 studies and research to develop measures and plans for
18 evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property,
19 as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil De-
20 fense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as au-
21 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
22 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,000,000, to remain available until
23 expended.

24 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be avail-

1 able for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of
2 warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed
3 specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Adminis-
4 tration.

5 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses in performing the duties of the
8 Commission as authorized by law, including newspapers
9 (not to exceed \$200), land and structures (not to exceed
10 \$120,000), special counsel fees, improvement and care of
11 grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$15,400),
12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
13 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of not to exceed three
14 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and not to
15 exceed \$107,470 for expenses of travel, \$8,900,000.

16 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission,
19 as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$375,000
20 for expenses of travel; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
21 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$6,385,000, of
22 which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special
23 counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
24 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceed-

1 ing \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That not to
2 exceed \$321,400 shall be available for investigations relating
3 to Federal river development projects.

4 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commis-
7 sion, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
8 by law (5 U. S. C. 2131), not to exceed \$700 for news-
9 papers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed
11 \$255,250 for expenses of travel, \$5,975,000: *Provided*, That
12 no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be expended upon
13 any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution
14 of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to
15 the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such
16 investigation.

17 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Of-
20 fice, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
21 \$500) ; rental or lease of office space in foreign countries
22 without regard to the provisions of section 3648 of the

1 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 529) ; not to
2 exceed \$2,000,000 for expenses of travel; and services as
3 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
4 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$37,000,000.

5 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

6 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

7 For necessary expenses of real property management
8 and related activities as provided by law; furnishings and equip-
9 ment; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restora-
10 tion of leased premises; moving Government agencies (includ-
11 ing space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allo-
12 cation, and transfer of building space; acquisition by pur-
13 chase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real
14 estate and interests therein; payments in lieu of taxes pur-
15 suant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (40 U. S. C. 521) ;
16 and not to exceed \$247,000 for expenses of travel; \$136,-
17 539,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available,
18 without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
19 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), with respect to buildings
20 or parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appropriation for
21 "Emergency operating expenses".

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT, FEDERALLY OWNED
BUILDINGS

For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation, improvement, extension, equipment, and demolition of federally owned buildings and buildings occupied pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For expenses necessary in connection with construction of approved public buildings projects not otherwise provided for, including preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract or otherwise; acquisition of sites, including soil investigations and tests; not to exceed \$200,000 for expenses of travel; administrative expenses; and for preliminary planning of public buildings projects; \$39,915,000, to remain available until expended, and not to exceed \$500,000 of this amount shall be available for construction of small public buildings projects outside the District of

1 Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25,
2 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341) : *Provided*, That any
3 unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated to
4 the General Services Administration for sites and expenses
5 or sites and planning shall be available for the purposes
6 hereinabove set forth and may be consolidated with this
7 appropriation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
8 \$100,000 of such funds may be deposited to the Adminis-
9 trative Operations Fund in addition to the amount included
10 in the budget estimates for that purpose.

11 CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

12 For construction of public buildings projects outside the
13 District of Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act
14 of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341),
15 \$152,810,000, to remain available until expended, of which
16 amount not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available for site and
17 construction costs for the project at Milledgeville, Georgia.

18 PAYMENTS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PURCHASE CONTRACTS

19 For payments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other
20 obligations under contracts entered into pursuant to the Pub-
21 lic Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C.
22 356), \$310,900: *Provided*, That hereafter, except for proj-
23 ects located at Atlanta, Georgia; Rock Island, Illinois; Coun-
24 cil Bluffs, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas; Burlington, Iowa;
25 Albuquerque, New Mexico; Sacramento, California; Bruns-

1 wick, Georgia; Sedan, Kansas; Jonesboro, Louisiana; Lake
2 Charles, Louisiana; Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Biloxi, Mis-
3 sissippi; Greenville, Mississippi; Laurel, Mississippi; Omaha,
4 Nebraska; Durham, New Hampshire; Manning, South Caro-
5 lina; Sisseton, South Dakota; Kingsport, Tennessee; Gaines-
6 ville, Texas; McKinney, Texas; Huntington, West Virginia;
7 Green Bay, Wisconsin; Marshfield, Missouri; Terrell, Texas;
8 Mount Hope, West Virginia; Benton, Illinois; Burlington,
9 Vermont; St. Marys, Ohio; West Memphis, Arkansas; New-
10 kirk, Oklahoma; Point Pleasant, New Jersey; and Denver,
11 Colorado; no part of any funds in this or any other Act shall
12 be used for payment for sites, planning or construction of
13 any buildings by lease-purchase contracts: *Provided further,*
14 That the Administrator of General Services may enter into a
15 10-year contract for the project at Sacramento, California,
16 during the fiscal year 1959, for which the annual payment
17 for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not
18 exceed \$1,250,600.

19 CONSTRUCTION, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING NUMBERED SIX,
20 WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 For construction of Federal Office Building Numbered
22 Six in Washington, District of Columbia, pursuant to the
23 provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as

1 amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$14,000,000, to remain avail-
2 able until expended.

3 CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS AND
4 FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
5 COLUMBIA

6 For expenses necessary for preparation of plans and
7 specifications for a building in Washington, District of
8 Columbia, for use of the United States Court of Claims,
9 and agencies of the executive branch of the Government,
10 pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of
11 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$1,200,000,
12 to remain available until expended.

13 CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES MISSION BUILDING,
14 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

15 For construction of a building in New York, New York,
16 for use as the headquarters of the United States Mission
17 to the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of the
18 Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40
19 U. S. C. 341), \$3,750,000, to remain available until
20 expended.

21 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

22 For necessary expenses of personal property manage-
23 ment and related activities as authorized by law and not

1 otherwise provided for; including not to exceed \$300 for the
2 purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed
3 \$85,700 for expenses of travel; \$3,460,000: *Provided,*
4 That not to exceed \$1,865,000 of any funds re-
5 ceived during the current or preceding fiscal year for
6 deposit under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property and
7 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and not
8 otherwise disposed of by law, shall be deposited to the credit
9 of this appropriation and shall be available for necessary
10 expenses in carrying out the functions of the General
11 Services Administration under the said Act, with respect to
12 the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus personal
13 property, including not to exceed \$145,000 for expenses for
14 travel.

15 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary for
17 operation of the stores depot system and other procurement
18 services, including contractual services incident to receiving,
19 handling, and shipping warehouse items; not to exceed \$250
20 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to ex-
21 ceed \$132,500 for expenses of travel; \$18,765,000.

22 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

23 To increase the general supply fund established by the
24 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
25 as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$6,250,000.

1 **OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND**2 **RECORDS SERVICE**

3 For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
4 records management and related activities as provided by
5 law; and not to exceed \$54,500 for expenses of travel;
6 \$7,443,000.

7 **OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC**8 **UTILITIES SERVICE**

9 For necessary expenses of transportation and public
10 utilities management and related activities, as provided by
11 law, including not to exceed \$62,750 for expenses of travel;
12 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
13 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
14 \$75 per diem for individuals; \$1,850,000.

15 **STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS**

16 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
17 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of
18 July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15
19 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to ex-
20 ceed \$3,362,000 for operating expenses, not to exceed
21 \$96,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary expenses
22 for transportation and handling, within the United States
23 (including charges at United States ports), storage,
24 security, and maintenance of strategic and critical mate-
25 rials acquired for or transferred to the supplemental

1 stockpile established pursuant to section 104 (b) of the
2 Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954
3 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)), \$3,000,000, to remain avail-
4 able until expended: *Provided*, That any funds received as
5 proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on ac-
6 count of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be depos-
7 ited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the pur-
8 poses, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, during
9 the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the
10 value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in
11 accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23,
12 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stock-
13 piles established in accordance with said Act: *Provided*
14 *further*, That no part of funds available shall be used for
15 construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

17 For expenses of executive direction for activities under the
18 control of the General Services Administration, including
19 not to exceed \$7,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed
20 \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; \$200,000,
21 and in addition, \$100,000, which shall be available for carry-
22 ing out the provisions of Public Law 85- (S. 607) : *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That the Administrator shall transfer to the Secretary
24 of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to carry out
25 the provisions of sections (a) and (e) of such Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS FUND

Funds available to General Services Administration for administrative operations, in support of program activities, shall be expended and accounted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for such administrative operations for the respective program activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided further*, That the total amount deposited into said account for the fiscal year 1959 from funds made available to General Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed \$11,043,000, of which not to exceed \$184,000 may be used for travel expenses: *Provided further*, That amounts deposited into said account for administrative operations for each program shall not exceed the amounts included in the respective program appropriations for such purposes.

The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the General Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and improvement, included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C. 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by public authorities,

1 States, or other public bodies, and such services in respect
2 to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator deems nec-
3 essary and in the public interest may, upon the request and
4 at the expense of the issuing agencies, be provided from the
5 appropriate foregoing appropriation; and (3) appropria-
6 tions or funds available to other agencies, and transferred
7 to the General Services Administration, in connection with
8 property transferred to the General Services Administration
9 pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff),
10 and such appropriations or funds may, with the approval of
11 the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

12 Funds available to the General Services Administration
13 shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

14 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
15 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
16 ment shall be used during the current fiscal year for the pur-
17 chase within the continental limits of the United States of any
18 typewriting machines except in accordance with regulations
19 issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property
20 and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

21 Not to exceed 2 per centum of any appropriation made
22 available to the General Services Administration for the cur-
23 rent fiscal year by this Act may be transferred to any other
24 such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be there-
25 by increased more than 2 per centum: *Provided*, That such

1 transfers shall apply only to operating expenses, and shall
2 not exceed in the aggregate the amount of \$2,000,000.

3 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administra-
7 tor, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as
8 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
9 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$425,000 for expenses of
10 travel; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
11 tions concerned with the work of the Agency; \$8,000,000:
12 *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of pro-
13 viding representatives at the site of projects being planned or
14 undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the
15 Housing Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through
16 loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the
17 Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities
18 financed by loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the
19 Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be com-
20 pensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of
21 fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of
22 rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall
23 be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of pro-
24 viding such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any
25 agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or pay-

1 ment for such services from such institutions, or the Admin-
2 istrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations
3 or funds against which such charges have been made, but
4 such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$2,500,-
5 000.

6 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

7 For grants in accordance with the provisions of section
8 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, \$3,250,000.

9 RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS (PAYMENT TO 10 REVOLVING FUND)

11 For payment to the revolving fund established pursuant
12 to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended
13 (40 U. S. C. 462), \$7,000,000.

14 CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN 15 RENEWAL

16 For an additional amount for payment of capital grants
17 as authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as
18 amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$50,000,000.

19 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

20 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

21 For the payment of annual contributions to public hous-
22 ing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United
23 States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C.
24 1410), \$107,500,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$11,800,000, to be expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$300); purchase of not to exceed thirty-four passenger motor vehicles of which fourteen shall be for replacement only; and not to exceed \$1,225,000 for expenses of travel; \$17,000,000, of which not less than \$1,405,100 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety activities and not less than \$966,300 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out locomotive inspection activities: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

1 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
2 AERONAUTICS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Committee, including
5 contracts for the making of special investigations and reports
6 (not to exceed \$1,000,000) and for engineering, drafting
7 and computing services; not to exceed \$412,500 for expenses
8 of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of
9 fifteen passenger motor vehicles, of which fourteen shall be
10 for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and
11 periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
12 by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as
13 amended; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
14 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$78,100,000.

15 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

16 For construction and equipment at laboratories and
17 research stations of the Committee, \$23,000,000, to remain
18 available until expended.

19 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PROPERTIES

21 For the operation and maintenance of properties under
22 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act,
23 \$38,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
24 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
25 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long

1 as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing
2 purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act
3 of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall not
4 be effective.

5 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
8 the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended
9 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate
10 fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
12 \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor
13 vehicles; not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; not
14 to exceed \$350 for the purchase of newspapers and periodi-
15 cals; and reimbursement of the General Services Adminis-
16 tration for security guard services; \$130,000,000, to remain
17 available until expended, of which \$1,000,000 shall be trans-
18 ferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Com-
19 merce, for construction of a secondary road to the Optical
20 Astronomy Observatory on Kitt Peak in Arizona: *Provided*,
21 That of the foregoing amount not less than \$30,250,000 shall
22 be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection
23 with a program of supplementary training for high school
24 science and mathematics teachers.

1 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board,
4 including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
5 the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor
6 vehicles; not to exceed \$40,000 for expenses of travel; and
7 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
8 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem
9 for individuals; \$2,850,000.

10 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125
13 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed \$245,000 for
14 expenses of travel; uniforms or allowances therefor, as
15 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131); and services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
17 U. S. C. 55a); \$7,100,000.

18 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the operation and main-
21 tenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by
22 title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act
23 (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized
24 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
25 55a); travel expenses; not to exceed \$250 for the pur-

1 chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$72,000
2 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board; and
3 \$19,000 for the National Advisory Committee on the
4 Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists;
5 \$27,500,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year,
6 the President may exempt this appropriation from the pro-
7 visions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised
8 Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be
9 necessary in the interest of national defense.

10 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may
11 hereafter be used for the destruction of records accumulated
12 under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
13 amended, by the Director of Selective Service after compli-
14 ance with the procedures for the destruction of records pre-
15 scribed pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as
16 amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380) : *Provided*, That no records
17 may be transferred to any other agency without the approval
18 of the Director of Selective Service.

19 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

20 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

21 For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Ad-
22 ministration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses
23 incidental to securing employment for war veterans; uniforms
24 or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; not to exceed

1 \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$45,000
2 for preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
3 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual edu-
4 cation information and descriptive material, including pur-
5 chase or rental of equipment; and not to exceed \$2,700,000
6 for expenses of travel of employees; \$147,500,000: *Provided*,
7 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in ex-
8 cess of twenty-two persons engaged in public relations work:
9 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
10 used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifica-
11 tions of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a
12 rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran en-
13 rolled in and attending such institution.

14 MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS
15 OPERATING EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for administration of the medical,
17 hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply,
18 research, and employee education and training activities;
19 expenses necessary for carrying out programs of medical re-
20 search and of education and training of employees, as au-
21 thorized by law; not to exceed \$1,100,000 for expenses of
22 travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those
23 engaged in training programs; and not to exceed \$2,700 for
24 newspapers and periodicals; \$26,000,000, of which
25 \$15,344,000 shall be available for medical research:

1 *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 of the foregoing appropriation
2 shall remain available until expended for prosthetic testing
3 and development.

4 INPATIENT CARE

5 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
6 tion of hospitals and domiciliary facilities and for the care
7 and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
8 tion in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Veterans
9 Administration as authorized by law, including the furnishing
10 of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance and opera-
11 tion of farms; repairing, altering, improving or providing
12 facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the juris-
13 diction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided
14 for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary employees
15 and purchase of materials; purchase of seventy passenger
16 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed
17 \$375,000 for expenses of travel of employees; uniforms or
18 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
19 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); and aid to State
20 or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved
21 August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for the
22 support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Ad-
23 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;
24 \$715,465,000: *Provided*, That allotments and transfers may
25 be made from this appropriation to the Department of

1 Health, Education, and Welfare (Public Health Service),
2 the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments, for disburse-
3 ment by them under the various headings of their applicable
4 appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care
5 and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
6 tion: *Provided further*, That the foregoing appropriation is
7 predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an
8 average of 140,490 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1959
9 including members in State or Territorial homes, and if a
10 lesser number is experienced such appropriation shall be
11 expended only in proportion to the average number of bene-
12 ficiaries furnished such care and treatment.

13 OUTPATIENT CARE

14 For expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to
15 beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, as authorized
16 by law; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-
17 placement only; uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
18 ized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for expenses of
19 travel of employees; \$75,399,000.

20 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

21 For expenses necessary for maintenance and operation
22 of supply depots, including purchase of one passenger motor
23 vehicle for replacement only, uniforms or allowance therefor,
24 as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$7,400 for expenses
25 of travel of employees, \$2,055,000.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including burial awards authorized by title VIII of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 117), and subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Administration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$3,200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, payments authorized by titles VI and VII of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 114-116), and for benefits authorized by the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956, \$700,000,000, to remain available until expended:

1 *Provided*, That the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1958,
2 in the appropriation for "Automobiles and other con-
3 veyances for disabled veterans", shall be merged with this
4 appropriation.

5 VETERANS INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

6 For military and naval insurance; for the payment of
7 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
8 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
9 Act of 1940, as amended; and for payment of liabilities
10 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951; \$51,100,-
11 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the
12 unexpended balances as of June 30, 1958, in the appropria-
13 tions for "Military and naval insurance", "National service
14 life insurance", and "Servicemen's indemnities" shall be
15 merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That cer-
16 tain premiums provided by law to be credited to any of the
17 above appropriations shall be credited to this appropriation:
18 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject to
19 the same statutory provisions and shall be available for the
20 same purpose as formerly applied to the aforementioned appro-
21 priations.

22 GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

23 For payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants
24 in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50
25 U. S. C. App. 1991-1996) or in accordance with part D

1 of title V of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957, for
2 expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans,
3 \$1,250,000.

4 CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY

5 FACILITIES

6 For hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and
7 for major alterations, improvements, and repairs and extend-
8 ing any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans
9 Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections
10 1701-1703 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat.
11 141), \$19,295,000, to remain available until expended:
12 *Provided*; That the unexpended balance as of June 30,
13 1958, in the appropriation for "Major alterations, improve-
14 ments, and repairs" shall be merged with this appropriation.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
17 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
18 "Readjustment benefits", and "Veterans insurance and
19 indemnities" may be transferred to any other of the men-
20 tioned appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of
21 the appropriations so augmented, and not to exceed \$500,000
22 of the appropriation "Veterans insurance and indemnities"
23 for the current year may be transferred to "Service-disabled
24 veterans insurance fund".

25 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration

1 for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall be
2 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
3 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

4 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration
5 for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and "Out-
6 patient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and other
7 expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards authorized
8 by title VIII, Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 117)
9 (38 U. S. C., ch. 12A)), for beneficiaries of the Veterans
10 Administration receiving care under such appropriations.

11 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Veter-
12 ans Administration (except the appropriation for "Con-
13 struction of hospital and domiciliary facilities") shall be
14 available for the purchase of any site for or toward the con-
15 struction of any new hospital or home.

16 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
17 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
18 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
19 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
20 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
21 istrator of Veterans Affairs.

22 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
24 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
25 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for

1 such travel expenses may not exceed the amounts set forth
2 therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appro-
3 priations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to
4 travel performed by uncompensated officials or local boards
5 and appeal boards of the Selective Service System.

6 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
7 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
8 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
9 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not ex-
10 ceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall
11 not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or
12 traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the per-
13 formance of the authorized functions of the agencies for
14 which funds are herein provided, nor to the purchase of
15 newspapers and periodicals necessary for the care and wel-
16 fare of patients and members in Veterans Administration
17 hospitals and domiciliary facilities.

18 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
20 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
21 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
22 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
23 period of active military or naval service and has within
24 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
25 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not

1 more than one year made application for restoration to his
2 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
3 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
4 former position and has not been restored thereto.

5 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
6 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-
7 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
8 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-
9 zations concerned with the function or activity for which
10 the appropriation concerned is made.

11 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made avail-
12 able by the provisions of this title shall be used for the pur-
13 chase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing
14 new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That
15 this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been
16 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

17 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
18 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
19 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
20 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
21 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
22 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
23 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
24 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
25 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of

1 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
2 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
3 classification; employee relations and services; training; wage
4 administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

5 SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Inde-
6 pendent Offices—General Provisions" in this title shall apply
7 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

8 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

9 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
10 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
11 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
12 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to
13 make such contracts and commitments without regard to
14 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
15 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
16 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
17 Budget for the fiscal year 1959 for each such corporation
18 or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

19 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

20 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXAMINATION

21 EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

22 Not to exceed a total of \$1,600,000 shall be available for
23 administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank
24 Board, and shall be derived from funds available to the Fed-
25 eral Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal

1 Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the
2 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
3 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for
4 the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board
5 may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities
6 of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks,
7 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and
8 other agencies of the Government (including payment for
9 office space) : *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in con-
10 nection with the conservatorship of institutions insured by
11 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or
12 preparation for or conduct of proceedings under section 5
13 (d) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 or section 407
14 of the National Housing Act and all necessary expenses (in-
15 cluding services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
16 including other personal services) in connection with the
17 handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of se-
18 curities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale,
19 issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on,
20 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
21 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative
22 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
23 not to exceed \$55,000 shall be available for expenses
24 of travel: *Provided further*, That members and alter-
25 nates of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council

1 shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board as ap-
2 proved by the Board for transportation expenses incurred in
3 attendance at meetings of or concerned with the work of such
4 Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu
5 of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any
6 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in
7 amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses
8 and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed,
9 and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal
10 Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12
11 U. S. C. 1421-1449) : *Provided further*, That the nonadmin-
12 istrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State
13 chartered institutions (other than special examinations deter-
14 mined by the Board to be necessary) shall not exceed
15 \$6,343,000.

16 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL
17 SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

18 Not to exceed \$720,000 shall be available for admin-
19 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis
20 and shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly
21 capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liqui-
22 dation of insured institutions or preparation for or conduct of
23 proceedings under section 407 of the National Housing Act,
24 liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured
25 institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward

1 the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the
2 case of insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and pay-
3 ments for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan
4 Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly allo-
5 cable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize
6 and may make payment for services and facilities of the
7 Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the
8 Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the
9 Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall
10 be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
11 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for
12 the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the adminis-
13 trative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation
14 shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title
15 IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
16 1724-1730).

17 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

18 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ABACA

19 FIBER PROGRAM

20 Not to exceed \$47,000 of funds available to the General
21 Services Administration for the abaca fiber program shall be
22 available for administrative expenses incident to the abaca
23 fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be
24 exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capitalized ex-
25 penditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, pro-

tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL
FACILITIES CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available during the fiscal year 1959 for all administrative expenses of the Corporation (including use of the services and facilities of Federal Reserve banks), to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, RECON-
STRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LIQUIDATION
FUND

Not to exceed \$50,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds derived from liquidation of functions of Reconstruction Finance Corporation transferred to General Services Administration under Reorganization Plan

1 No. 1 of 1957 (22 F. R. 4633), shall be available dur-
2 ing the current fiscal year for administrative expenses inci-
3 dent to the liquidation of said functions: *Provided*, That as
4 used herein the term "administrative expenses" shall be con-
5 strued to include all salaries and wages, services performed
6 on a contract or fee basis, and travel and other expenses,
7 including the purchase of equipment and supplies, of adminis-
8 trative offices, but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of
9 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
10 with the termination of contracts or in the performance of
11 legal services: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
12 administrative expenses to the accounts shall be made in
13 accordance with generally recognized accounting principles
14 and practices.

15 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
16 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
17 THE ADMINISTRATOR, COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

18 Not to exceed \$1,675,000 shall be available for all ad-
19 ministrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of
20 carrying out the functions of the Office of the Administrator
21 under the program of housing loans to educational institu-
22 tions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended,
23 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall be exclusive
24 of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
25 banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks,

1 and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating
 2 the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August
 3 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been
 4 designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository
 5 of public money of the United States: *Provided*, That not to
 6 exceed \$65,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
 8 THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

9 Not to exceed \$400,000 of funds in the revolving
 10 fund established pursuant to title II of the Housing
 11 Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be available for
 12 administrative expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of
 13 payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
 14 banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks,
 15 and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating
 16 the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August
 17 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been
 18 designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository
 19 of public money of the United States.

20 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
 21 THE ADMINISTRATOR, REVOLVING FUND (LIQUIDAT-
 22 ING PROGRAMS)

23 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$600,000
 24 shall be available for administrative expenses (including not
 25 to exceed \$38,000 for travel), but this amount shall be ex-

1 clusive of expenses necessary in the case of defaulted obliga-
2 tions to protect the interests of the Government and legal
3 services on a contract or fee basis and of payment for services
4 and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member
5 thereof, any servicer approved by the Federal National Mort-
6 gage Association, the Federal home-loan banks, and any
7 insured bank within the meaning of the Act of August
8 23, 1935, as amended, creating the Federal Deposit In-
9 surance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been
10 designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository
11 of public money of the United States.

12 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL
13 NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

14 Not to exceed \$4,750,000 shall be available for admin-
15 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and
16 shall be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including ex-
17 penses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or
18 fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of
19 securities, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures,
20 fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services
21 performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not
22 including other personal services) in connection with the ac-
23 quisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement,
24 or disposition of real or personal property belonging to said

1 Association or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries,
2 wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed out-
3 side of the continental United States, expenses of services
4 performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the
5 performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses
6 reimbursable from other Government agencies, and said As-
7 sociation may utilize and may make payment for services and
8 facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies
9 of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution of ad-
10 ministrative expenses to the accounts of the Association shall
11 be made in accordance with generally recognized account-
12 ing principles and practices: *Provided further*, That not to
13 exceed \$137,500 shall be available for expenses of travel.

14 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-
15 TIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINIS-
16 TRATION

17 For administrative expenses in carrying out duties im-
18 posed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$7,300,000 of
19 the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration
20 shall be available, in accordance with the National Housing
21 Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), including uniforms or
22 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
23 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131): *Provided*, That,
24 except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obli-

1 gations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed,
2 and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act:
3 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be
4 available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
5 funds shall be available for contract actuarial services (not to
6 exceed \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals and newspapers
7 (not to exceed \$750) : *Provided further*, That nonadminis-
8 trative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387,
9 approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$38,500,000.

10 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-
11 TIVE EXPENSES, PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

12 Not to exceed the amount appropriated for such ex-
13 penses by title I of this Act shall be available for the
14 administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administra-
15 tion in carrying out the provisions of the United States Hous-
16 ing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401-1433) , in-
17 cluding not to exceed \$900,000 for expenses of travel;
18 purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized
19 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.
20 2131) ; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor
21 vehicle for replacement only; and expenses of attendance
22 at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the
23 Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of
24 providing representatives of the Administration at the sites
25 of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction

1 of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies
2 with the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by
3 such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the
4 aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects
5 will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expendi-
6 tures by the Administration for such purpose shall be
7 considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received
8 from such payments may be used only for the payment of
9 necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Ad-
10 ministration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided*
11 *further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Adminis-
12 tration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out
13 its duties imposed by law, shall not exceed \$1,800,000.

14 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISION

15 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for
16 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this
17 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
18 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
19 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
20 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
21 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
22 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
23 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
24 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
25 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-

1 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
2 classification; employee relations and services; training;
3 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
4 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
5 and reporting.

6 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
9 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used
10 for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support
11 or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

12 This Act may be cited as the “Independent Offices
13 Appropriation Act, 1959”.

[Report No. 2689]

A BILL

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

August 22, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

"The conferees are also aware of the problem having to do with the exporting of wheat from Canada and other friendly nations. Accordingly, it has directed the Secretary to endeavor to cooperate with these countries with respect to commodities governed by formal, multilateral international marketing agreements to which the United States is a party. As a practical thing, the international wheat agreements are the only ones affected by this language and even though it might temporarily reduce by some 40 percent the ability of the United States to dispose of wheat through barter, it was the sense of the conferees that mutually agreeable plans should be worked out with Canada and other signatories of appropriate agreements.

"Furthermore, the conferees have recognized the economic and security factors in accepting domestically processed materials in lieu of ore. While the present law is silent on the subject, for a long time barter contracts were made for domestically processed materials. For some reason this program was stopped. It was the sense of the conferees that American labor and management should be permitted to participate in the barter program. Accordingly the bill specifically authorizes the Secretary to permit the processing of foreign ores by domestic processors. The House provision that alloys produced from domestic ores could be taken was eliminated from the bill.

"As we have stated above, the substantive changes in the law, while significant, are not nearly as significant as the fundamental fact that the Congress has felt it necessary to enact legislation to require performance of a program which it has previously established by law. This bill is designed to reinstate a barter program of at least the magnitude followed prior to the restrictive regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. Not only will the assets and resources of our country be improved through this program, but there will be substantial savings in storage and depreciation costs, and the value of the materials taken in exchange for the commodities will increase as world supplies diminish."

2. DISASTER LOANS. Passed with amendment S. 304, to provide for a specific contribution by State governments to the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen in disaster areas. Rep. Cooley explained that as passed by the Senate the bill "provided that the States' participation would be to the extent of not less than 25 percent or more than 50 percent" and that the bill as amended by the House "provides that the participation shall be not in excess of 10 per centum, as the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine to be equitable of that part of the cost, including transportation of such feed or seed which is not paid by the recipients thereof." p. 17679

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 13856, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959. The bill deletes the \$589 million item for the civil service retirement fund to which the President objected when he vetoed the original appropriation bill for these agencies. The bill was reported earlier in the day by the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 2689). pp. 17631, 17634-6, 17715

Received the conference report on H. R. 13489, the military construction appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 2699). pp. 17666-7, 17715

4. PERSONNEL. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1411, to give agencies discretion in suspending or retaining on duty Federal employees prior to security hearings. (pp. 17636-7) See Digest 146 for provisions of this bill.

Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on S. 25, to specify the effective date upon which changes in pay of wage-board employees shall begin following the start of a survey (H. Rept. 2691). (pp. 17590, 17637-8, 17715) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 7710, to provide for the lump-sum payment of all accumulated and accrued leave of certain deceased employees. (pp. 17638-9) This bill will now be sent to the President.

5. RESEARCH. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 4039, to authorize the head of any Government agency now making contracts for research to grant funds for the support of such research. (pp. 17656-7) The Senate later concurred in the House amendments to this bill. (p. 17599) This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. TEXTILE LABELING. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 469, to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products (H. Rept. 2695). (pp. 17589-90, 17680-1, 17715) This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 12126, to extend to wild animals the same prohibition against entry into the U. S. as domestic animals from any country where rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists. (p. 17685) This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. GRAZING PERMITS. Rep. Dingell stated that he objected to enactment of S. 3754, to permit the exchange of lands between Interior and the Navajo Indians, because of a provision in the bill providing for the compensation of owners of grazing permits on public land for the termination of their permits. p. 17696
9. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received from this Department the annual report of the Secretary on the orderly liquidation of commodities held by CCC and on programs to expand agricultural markets, pursuant to Public Law 540, 84th Congress. p. 17715
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the Consent Calendar and Private Calendar would be called Sat., Aug. 23. p. 17685

SENATE - August 22

11. MEATPACKERS. Passed without amendment H. R. 9020, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act from this Department to the Federal Trade Commission. (pp. 17599-600) This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 3683, to establish a program to alleviate conditions of substantial unemployment or underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 17601-4

Sen. Douglas explained the House amendments as follows: "The major amendments of the House were as follows:

"First, the House in accordance with its general insistence upon keeping the added check of the appropriation procedure upon such financing programs, amended the proposed industrial and rural area loan funds to an authorization for appropriations for funds for such loans;

"Second, the House deleted the Senate provision (sec. 7) for a \$100 million loan fund for public facilities to aid in attracting private enterprises to these areas;

"Third, the House deleted a Senate provision (sec. 17) for the payment of retraining payments to persons not entitled to unemployment compensation, who are receiving training for a new job.

"Other changes made by the House included: (a) a prohibition against any public facility grant that would compete with an existing private utility; (b) a requirement that each recipient of assistance keep prescribed records, subject to review by the Commissioner and the Comptroller General; (c) a revision of the wording in the provision in respect to plant relocation; (d)

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

I Kings 22: 43: *He turned not aside from doing that which was right in the eyes of the Lord.*

O Thou who art the source of all our blessings, we are pausing at this noon hour to turn our minds and hearts unto Thee in praise and petition.

May we now give ourselves in dedication and devotion to Thy holy will for this is the only return we can make for the many manifestations of Thy bountiful providence.

Grant that in these days of world crisis and confusion we may have the grace to pray even for our enemies who, in their blindness and brutality, are filling human life with so much fear and foreboding.

Show us how we may have a larger part in lifting men and nations into that higher spiritual unity where all antipathies and antagonisms are supplanted by friendship and fraternity.

Hear us in the name of the Captain of our salvation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 3276. An act for the relief of Carl Ebert and his wife, Gertrude Ebert; and

S. 3818. An act for the relief of Vicenta Garcia y Puente.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3368) entitled "An act to amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6282) entitled "An act for the relief of the former shareholders and debenture noteholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation,"

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amend-

ments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7710) entitled "An act to provide for the lump-sum payment of all accumulated and current accrued annual leave of deceased employees."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7785) entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of an additional judge for the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13450) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 135) entitled "Joint resolution providing for the construction by the Department of the Interior of demonstration plants for the production, from saline or brackish waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at any time during the remainder of the week it may be in order for the Speaker to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair; to consider conference reports the same day reported, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2 of rule XXVIII; and that reports from the Committee on Rules may be considered at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 22 of rule XI.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not know that I would object to all features of the request made by the gentleman, but I do not know of any reason why unanimous consent should be given for the consideration of all conference reports on the same day on which they are reported. If the gentleman will exclude that, we might get somewhere.

Mr. ALBERT. Of course, it is the standard provision. We are making this

request only to expedite the business of the House.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that, but it can be overly expedited, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. It has been agreed to by the minority leader.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 13856) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes (Report No. 2689), which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VURSELL reserved all points of order on the bill.

(Mr. SIEMINSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. SIEMINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ADDITIONAL JUDGE, JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7785) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge for the juvenile court of the District of Columbia:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2690)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7785) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge for the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5).

THOS. G. ABERNETHY,

JOHN DOWDY,

JOS. G. O'HARA,

JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH S. CLARK,

ALAN BIBLE,

J. K. JAVITS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7785) to provide

for the appointment of an additional judge for the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House bill provided for the appointment of an additional judge for the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, and permitted the court to appoint its clerk and deputy clerk who would serve at the pleasure of the court.

The Senate amendments dealt with the residence requirements for the additional judge, the appointment of the court clerk and deputy clerk, and a requirement of quarterly reporting in the operation of the court.

The Senate recedes from its amendments.
THOS. G. ABERNETHY,
JOHN DOWDY,
JOS. G. O'HARA,
JOHN J. ALLEN, JR.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

(Mr. BURLESON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. BURLESON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. JARMAN (at the request of Mr. EDMONDSON) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. JARMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. EDMONDSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. POLK. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 186 on yesterday, August 21, I was recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

HON. CHARLES A. HALLECK

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY].

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, the close of the session is always regarded with mixed emotions. This is, however, I think an unusual and I would say a most pleasant opportunity that I have because today marks the birthday of my good friend and colleague from Indiana, CHARLIE HALLECK. The Speaker has graciously permitted us to take this brief time in which to congratulate CHARLIE not only on his birthday but on his many years of fine service in this body.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN. I want to join the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY] in congratulating Charlie Halleck on his birthday. He has been one of our outstanding legislators, he has made a great record of accomplishments and we all wish him health and success.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. I, too, want to join with other Members in congratulating CHARLIE HALLECK on his birthday. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] is a warm and close friend of mine, a friendship developed over the years since 1935 when we both came to the House of Representatives. As Jack Benny says, we all get to be 39, but regardless of our age, age it seems to me is largely a matter of how we are thinking and the interest we take in what we are doing. With the blessing of the good Lord through good health, which CHARLIE enjoys, I know he will, in the years ahead, continue to do the splendid work he is so capable of performing.

He has been a party stalwart and has contributed a great deal to our deliberations.

I hope we shortly adjourn so he will have the opportunity to catch some of the uncaught fish which he so loves to do.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ADAIR. It is a pleasure to join in these friendly words of congratulation to our colleague from Indiana. We Hoosiers are proud of CHARLIE HALLECK and the record he has made. During the years I have been privileged to serve in the Congress CHARLIE has always been most helpful and cooperative. He has shown the ability to grasp quickly and accurately the content of legislative proposals. We certainly wish him many, many more years of public service.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BRAY. I think this is a fine precedent that we are setting here. Usually we do not say anything nice about a person here in Congress, that is, in the way of eulogies, until he is either retiring or dead. In this case CHARLIE HALLECK is neither retiring nor is he dead. In fact, we look forward to many more years of usefulness for CHARLIE here in this body.

I believe one reason we of the Indiana delegation have gotten on as well as we have and have been as friendly to each other as we have has been because of the fine leadership of CHARLIE HALLECK. I have known him since we were at the University of Indiana some years ago. I do not believe any person on either side of the aisle is a finer legislator, or more honest, conscientious, and capable in regard to those things in which he believes than CHARLIE HALLECK.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I want to join wholeheartedly in this tribute to CHARLIE HALLECK. I know of no Member of this body more deserving of these kudos than the distinguished gentleman from Indiana.

Through thick and thin, of course, CHARLIE HALLECK has always stood out as a beaconlight, a leader, a planner, and a parliamentarian in the Republican cause. But his unquestioned party loyalty has never blinded him to the needs of the Nation and the welfare of all the American people. He has performed ably and well in the cause of a strong, safe, secure, and peaceful America.

I look forward to many more years of service with CHARLIE. I hope to be here to celebrate his 80th birthday, in fact, and feel sure from the looks of things now—that he will be here with us on that occasion.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. In behalf of the Republican Conference of the House of Representatives, I want to join in the tributes being paid to our very good friend CHARLIE HALLECK. We congratulate him on his birthday and wish him the best of everything in the years that lie ahead.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. I desire to join the gentleman from Indiana in paying tribute to an outstanding Hoosier and one of the great Members of this House. I know I speak the sentiments of every Member of the Congress on this side of the aisle as well as on the Republican side when I say that we all wish him many happy returns of the day and long years of the distinguished type of service he has given this body and the country for so many years in the past. CHARLIE HALLECK is one of the most able and devoted men in public life today. An outstanding debater, a skillful legislator and great former majority leader, he is truly a distinguished and valuable Member of this House.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to be permitted to take this opportunity to join the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY] and friends on the other side of the aisle in paying due tribute to a distinguished American, a fine gentleman and one whom I greatly admire for his real ability and leadership, Mr. HALLECK. I do hope he enjoys many more happy birthdays, and for years continues his distinguished service in the Congress.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to say a few words about our very distinguished and lovable friend, CHARLIE HALLECK. Through the years

we have all learned to love and admire CHARLIE. As a matter of fact, CHARLIE is pretty flexible at times with us over here. If we want a little help from the other side, we can always go to CHARLIE and CHARLIE usually responds and vice versa. Seriously, Mr. Speaker, CHARLIE is greatly admired and respected on both sides of the aisle. We wish nothing but the best for him and many, many more years of happiness.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in paying deserving and appropriate tribute to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]. I think the expressions of regard and friendship of the Members of the House here today are an indication of the respect and appreciation for him as a man and as a colleague and as a public servant.

I am glad to join with the Indiana delegation and others today in wishing him many, many more years of valuable service in this body in the interest of the American people.

He is not only a distinguished American and a valuable and effective public servant, but a friend with a warm heart, accommodating, humble, and always willing to assist a colleague in any possible way.

I am glad to count him as my personal friend and, CHARLIE, I wish you many returns of this day and good hunting in Stuttgart, this fall.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the rest of my colleagues in paying tribute to one of our distinguished Members, the gentleman from Indiana, CHARLIE HALLECK. Through the years that I have served in this body, CHARLIE has been a great help to me. He was one of the first men when I come here to give me advice and assistance. I want to join with the others in saying he is a great American, a great legislator, and he is certainly a great asset to this legislative body. I wish CHARLIE and his delightful family many more years of happiness together with many more years of service to our great country.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the distaff side of the House, I am happy to join with the Indiana delegation on this somewhat unusual occasion. We do not do this very often and I am particularly happy that it is for CHARLIE HALLECK that we are making this splendid exception. We, women, respect him. We honor him. We know what a hard worker he is, Mr. Speaker. As an ordinary Member of the House, I, too, want to join with all the rest of you wishing him many, many years more of the constructive, fine, and loyal work that he has done with such integrity and such honor.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, there is an old saying that a man is usually well thought of everywhere except in his own community. This is one saying that does not apply to my good friend, CHARLIE HALLECK. I know of no man in political life in Indiana who is better loved today than CHARLIE HALLECK. It was a pleasure a few years ago to speak in one of his local communities for his reelection. There I saw the outpouring of admiration there is in his district for his fine, outstanding qualities as a person and as a leader.

CHARLIE is one who through the years has not lost the zest for new approaches to the problems of America and the world. This constant youthfulness is one of his outstanding characteristics. CHARLIE will never see 40 again, but you would never know it from talking to him.

I join with all of my colleagues in the House in wishing him not only a happy birthday today, but also to extend my best wishes for many more happy birthdays with us here in the House.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I have probably known CHARLIE HALLECK longer than anyone in this body and while I have never agreed with him politically, I recognize him as a very able legislator and a good friend. I want to wish him many happy returns on his birthday.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in this tribute to CHARLIE HALLECK. I was one of those who was fortunate enough to go to his district and make a speech for him during his last campaign. There in his district, in walking with and talking to his constituents, I found that he is loved by them as a great legislator, as a man of integrity and above all as a good family man, and you could see the warmth of the feeling and the high esteem in which CHARLIE HALLECK's constituents hold him. Happy birthday.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to say anything about CHARLIE HALLECK. If there were any danger of losing him, I would be quite voluble, but knowing that CHARLIE like the rest of the poor is going to be with us always and agreeing with everyone who has spoken here today that he is absolutely indispensable, I will not consume any further time on CHARLIE except to say that it has been a great pleasure and privilege to work with him here all these years, under his domination, because he has dominated not only that side of the House but he has dominated this side of the House as well.

But, Mr. Speaker, I do want to express my deep personal regret at the retire-

ment of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LECOMPTE]. I do not think we have had a finer man or more efficient legislator than Mr. LECOMPTE, since I have been here and I am sorry indeed that he is leaving us.

He is my near neighbor, he in southern Iowa and I in northern Missouri. There is only a State line between us, and he and I do not recognize even that faint line of demarcation. It has been a pleasure to work with him. He is a good neighbor, personally and officially, and I feel that we suffer an irreparable loss in his retirement from the House.

I wish him the vacation to which he is so richly entitled; and I join with his other colleagues in the House in wishing him Godspeed.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I join very heartily in this tribute to my good friend from Indiana, with whom I have served in the House for over 20 years. I have voted with him in support of much legislation in the House, and I have opposed him in many instances. No one can be associated with CHARLIE HALLECK, whether for him or against him, over a long period without coming to have a deep respect for his ability, his integrity, and his fearless support of those principles in which he believes.

I am proud to call him my good personal friend and congratulate him on his birthday.

(Mr. SMITH of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 3 legislative days in which to extend their remarks regarding our colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I promised CHARLIE I would not tell how old he is. I will only say that he is a little older than I.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, it gives me real pleasure to join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in expressing congratulations and best wishes to our friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] on this important day in his public life. It has been my good luck to know CHARLIE well, and I value his friendship highly. There is no tougher legislative fighter for a cause to which he is committed than the gentleman from Indiana, but he fights fair, and I honor him both for his fighting qualities and his fairness.

Mrs. HARDEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure and a privilege to join in paying tribute to one of America's great citizens—CHARLIE HALLECK, of Indiana. For nearly a quarter of a century in this body, CHARLIE HALLECK has fought hard and effectively for America and for the prin-

ciples of Government which make our country unique in the world.

CHARLIE, a happy birthday to you today, along with my good wishes, not only for many, many more such days, but for many, many more years of effective, honorable service to our country.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join with my colleagues in extending congratulations to our distinguished friend, CHARLIE HALLECK, on his birthday. We all admire, esteem, and respect the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]. I was privileged to serve with him for several years as a member of the House Small Business Committee. Some years ago I was privileged to visit his district—the Wabash district—with members of a subcommittee of the House, and while there I learned at firsthand of the esteem and affection that the people of his constituency hold for him. So, Mr. Speaker, I, too, wish for Congressman HALLECK a very happy birthday and many more years of useful service.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join the friends of CHARLIE HALLECK on congratulating him on another birthday. It has been a great pleasure to serve in the House of Representatives with Mr. HALLECK throughout many years. I have found him cooperative, intelligent, and one who is devoted to the service of his country. His fine personality and his friendly ways have endeared him to every Member of the House. I wish for him many, many years of happy, useful life.

Mr. NIMTZ. Mr. Speaker, as the junior and youngest member of the Indiana delegation, I join the fellow members of the delegation and my colleagues here in saying happy birthday to the dean of the Indiana delegation.

As a student at Indiana University school of law in the late 1930's, I heard about CHARLES A. HALLECK, who was one of her distinguished graduates then serving here in the House. From those student days as the years rolled along, it came my privilege to know CHARLIE HALLECK. It is an honor to be a member of this State delegation, of which he is the senior. He is respected and admired everywhere.

It is Indiana's privilege to share him with the entire country, for his service here is not confined in his thinking and his actions to Indiana. His thoughts, his words, his actions are motivated here by what is best for the entire country.

I wish him a happy birthday and many, many more years of service here in this great representative body.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I have served in this body for 18 consecutive years. CHARLIE HALLECK then was a mere youngster of 40 years of age when I came here.

He had been in the Congress several years then, and I regarded him as a man of whom the State of Indiana could be proud.

The years since then have proved that I was right. I have watched CHARLIE all that time, and I have admired the manner in which he faced issues and sought to keep our country on an even keel. Never have I been disappointed in him. Never have I felt disillusioned.

Today, on his 58th birthday, we pay tribute to him. He deserves it. He has been as fine a Congressman as this body ever had. He has been loyal to his party, to his friends, to his State, and to his country.

In Indiana we are very proud of CHARLIE HALLECK. We salute him on this anniversary. We want him to have many, many more of such anniversaries—and we hope he observes them in the capacity of a public servant, for the country needs men like him in public office always.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it is my wish to join with all of my colleagues in congratulating Congressman CHARLIE HALLECK on his birthday. His service in the Congress has been of the greatest value to the country.

I do not know of a more dynamic and persuasive speaker than he is whenever called upon to either support a bill in which he believes or to oppose one which he considers to be inimical to the best interests of the country. I may add that he was the first Member of Congress to visit my district and make one of his outstanding speeches.

It is my hope that he will enjoy many years of fine health, happiness, and prosperity.

INTERIM POWERS TO THE SPEAKER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request made earlier today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at any time during the remainder of the week it may be in order for the Speaker to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair; to consider conference reports the same day reported, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2 of rule XXVIII; and that reports from the Committee on Rules may be considered at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 22 of rule XI.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 13856) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection a second is considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Independent Offices brings back to the floor for the consideration of the membership the Independent Offices appropriation bill.

As you recall, the President vetoed the first bill and gave as his reason for doing so an item which the bill carried of \$589 million for the civil service retirement fund. He objected to it because there was no budget estimate for it.

The law clearly requires the Civil Service Commission to submit that estimate each year, and they did; but the Bureau of the Budget, I think, gave them some bad advice. They disallowed it.

There was, of course, a continuing resolution that kept all agencies going until September 1, so there was an umbrella for the President to sit under until September 1. I hope that next year if we pass these continuing resolutions, as we do, that we will not invite an item veto by giving them an umbrella to stand under. We will just say: Until the specific appropriation bill is passed by the Senate and House and sent to the Executive, or until the Executive vetoes it.

So, Mr. Speaker, we bring back to you the identically same bill. Whatever the membership had in that bill it has in this bill, with the exception of two items. Let me repeat, what was in that bill before it was vetoed is in there now. In other words, all of your projects are in there with the exception of two items. One, we took out the figure of \$589 million that the President objected to for the civil service retirement fund, and we put another item in there because it was within the jurisdiction of the committee in reference to the General Services Administration to be in conformity with your recent enactment covering a retirement fund for ex-Presidents, and so forth, of \$100,000.

With that in there I humbly submit it to the membership, and ask them to suspend the rules and pass it. You have already passed it twice, and I do not see any occasion for speeches at this time.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, at the bottom of page 1 of the report there is this statement:

The effect of statements of congressional action on items contained in House Report No. 1543, Senate Report No. 1656, House Conference Report No. 2237, and other legislative history of H. R. 11574, are therefore equally applicable to the items contained in this bill.

I take it that this means that this bill incorporates the appropriations agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees and approved by the House and Senate in the Independent Offices appropriations bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, prior to the President's veto; is that right?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. YATES. Item 15 of the conference report in that bill recommended an appropriation of \$39,915,000 for sites and planning expenses of public buildings projects. Among the projects approved in that item were the proposed Federal buildings and courthouse in Chicago, Ill. That project is carried over and included under that item in this bill; is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. YATES. And those buildings, that is, the proposed Federal buildings and courthouse in Chicago, Ill., are included among the projects for which the sum of \$39,915,000 is appropriated in the sites and planning item on page 10 in this bill?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. YATES. I thank the chairman of the committee.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is not possible or advisable to amend this bill in any way, I presume, but may I say that the Veterans' Administration is going to be short of money in order to operate until January or February of next year. I think it was through a misunderstanding on both sides that the cut in this appropriation was made, but they will be obliged to dismiss administrative personnel and some in the field offices.

Mr. THOMAS. There was no official—and I use the word "official" as meaning there has been no request of the committee from the Bureau of the Budget or from the Veterans' Administration. I am not questioning the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts, because I think she knows perhaps more about veterans' affairs than the remainder of us put together. But if there is any shortage, we will be glad to look into the matter in January.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am afraid January will be too late. I think it was through misunderstanding that the money was not made available.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, this bill, as the gentleman from Texas told you, was passed by the House 2 or 3 times. I think that the \$589 million that is being left out of this bill at the request of the President, and with the other \$100,000 that is being added to implement the legislation that was passed here, this week, ought to meet the hearty approval of all of the Members. We have to be realistic about this matter. And I hope that the bill will be passed with a minimum of debate so that the matter at this late day in the session may be expedited.

This reduction of \$589 million will ease the budget situation for fiscal 1959 by over one-half billion dollars and reduce the pressure national debt ceiling. It is good legislation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I just want to bring a problem to the attention of the House that concerns important programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor. Since the last supplemental appropriation bill passed this House, the decision was made that no more such appropriations would be initiated by the House, and that any additional needs would have to be provided for in the bills still left for Senate action.

Since the House acted on the last supplemental bill we have passed legislation which requires appropriations, and under the rules it is impossible for me

to offer these amendments to this bill, because this bill is being brought up under suspension of the rules. But, I will try to bring to the attention of House and the conferees who will serve either on this bill or the foreign-aid bill, depending on which bill the Senate prefers to attach some of these budget requests, the amounts necessary to carry out the vitally important legislation that we have passed.

I have in mind such bills as the recently enacted unemployment compensation bill for ex-servicemen. This provides that men discharged from the military service shall be entitled to unemployment compensation under State rules and regulations and enjoy the same types of benefits that the civilian employees both in private industry and the Federal Government now enjoy. I certainly hope we do not pass up making an appropriation for the men, many of whom give their lives in the course of the performance of their duty to our Nation. We should certainly appropriate what the President has requested for this program which is \$66 million for payments and \$4,410,000 for operating expenses.

Another piece of legislation is that amending the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Act which is designed to reduce the number of accidents and encourage safe working practices for employees of stevedoring, ship repair and related employments. This legislation would give the Secretary of Labor added responsibility and authority for reducing accidents in the highest accident frequency rate industry in the country. Again we ignore our responsibility if we do not provide, as a bare minimum, \$225,000 so that this program can operate until next February when we can act on additional appropriations to provide for the rest of the fiscal year.

Another piece of legislation, one which has been the subject of much discussion, relates to the filing of plans and reports covering health, welfare, and pension plans. We have done much talking about employers and labor in the administration of such plans and we have spent a great deal of time and money obtaining data and information to inform Congress of the need for this legislation which we have passed. To me it would be ridiculous not to appropriate the funds necessary to administer this legislation. A bare minimum, in my opinion, would be \$75,000 to \$100,000 which again would just be enough to cover expenses for about 6 months at which time the new Congress can provide funds for the rest of the fiscal year.

Another item about which there has been a great deal of confusion and which I would like to call to your attention is the manner in which the appropriation for the grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration has been made. The distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] and I discussed this at some length here in the House last Wednesday. This confusion, and undue restriction on the use of these funds, can be clarified very easily by the inclusion of language in an appropriation bill, or

in the reports accompanying such a bill, which would not call for an additional dollar to be appropriated by this Congress but would establish, at a more realistic level, the point at which the contingency fund, included in appropriations already made, can become available.

These are some of the amendments for the Department of Labor which I would offer today if parliamentary procedure did not prevent it.

Then there are several very important programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that are in the same category. For instance, as things stand now there is not one cent in any appropriation bill to implement the National Defense Education Act.

The education bill, as reported by the conferees, authorizes appropriations in the first year, fiscal year 1959, of \$182,800,000. The President has submitted a request for funds for grants and payments in the amount of \$117,200,000. Since the conference report on the education bill contains provisions which are not covered by the President's request, the revised minimum requirements for the current fiscal year are estimated to be \$133,700,000. This results from the fact that area vocational schools have been added to the program and the amounts for grants and loans for improving science, mathematics, and foreign language instruction have been increased in the bill as reported by the conferees. This amount, along with \$2,100,000 for salaries and expenses would be sufficient to cover only the interim requirements for this program in order to make a beginning during the first crucial months following enactment. The full requirements of the program for this fiscal year can then be assessed when the 86th Congress convenes in January. At that time we can consider the supplemental needs of the Office of Education for the remainder of fiscal year 1959. Certainly the least we should do is to appropriate these amounts before this Congress adjourns.

H. R. 9822, which I introduced at the first of this session, provides for a White House conference on aging. This conference and similar conferences to be held by the States, will draw nationwide attention to the 35 million persons aged 45 to 64 and the 15 million persons who are 65 and over, many of whom have problems of employment discrimination and compulsory retirement, of inadequate incomes, ill health, poor housing, and severely limited opportunities to live lives of dignity, usefulness, and contentment.

This bill, which has now passed both Houses of Congress unanimously, will bring together older citizens and professionals concerned with their varied problems in conferences throughout the country for the purpose of formulating recommendations for action. An immediate appropriation of \$270,000 will provide the authorized minimum of \$5,000 to each State so that it can begin immediately to assign staff to work out preliminary plans for studies and for initiating conferences in a number of communities. This sum will not permit

most States to complete the necessary preparations for the White House conference and to defray expenses of their delegates but will permit discussions to begin in communities far enough in advance so that wide participation and thorough deliberation by thousands of citizens groups can precede the State and national conferences.

The appropriation of \$100,000 for salaries and expenses of administration will enable staff in HEW in the next 6 months to provide information and assistance to State officials in relation to the objectives of the conference, the mechanics of operations, the methods of organizing for this task at State and community levels. It will permit a first meeting of the advisory committee of professional and public members required in the legislation. The theme and general topics of the conferences can be agreed upon in these early months and the preparation of studies can be initiated which will supply basic data bearing on these problems. Again this is the minimum necessary just to carry out the intent of Congress until the 86th Congress can appropriate the funds necessary to carry out this legislation for the full year.

The last item I will discuss is grants for expansion of teaching in the education of mentally retarded children. This is authorized by a bill I introduced and which I am sure has the support of practically every Member of this Congress.

There are approximately 1 million mentally retarded children of school age in the country, all of whom need special education and training in special classrooms under teachers with particular training for this type of work. Only about 15 percent of these children are now so served. A shortage of trained special teachers and a shortage of facilities for training these teachers are considered to be the two most important obstacles to expansion of educational services for mentally retarded children. It is estimated that there are needed approximately 50,000 qualified teachers. A large number of the 10,000 teachers now teaching these special classes for the retarded are incompletely prepared for their tasks and are seeking additional college training in this specialty. Expansion of teaching training facilities depends on utilizing and increasing the small reservoir of well-qualified leadership presently available to staff our college and university programs of training teachers for this service. Because of the specialized nature of this personnel training, much of which is carried on at the graduate level, the States cannot expect to be entirely self-sufficient in meeting needs for special teachers. It is anticipated that as a result of this program all States will be benefited.

A deplorable situation exists now and it is unthinkable that the Congress, after authorizing this program which will go far in correcting this situation, would fail to carry it out promptly just because of technicalities in the parliamentary procedure.

The procedure of taking this bill up under suspension of the rules forecloses amendments to take care of these pro-

grams. However, as I mentioned earlier, it is still possible for the Senate to amend this bill to include the appropriations I have discussed. Such action, and subsequent concurrence by the House is, in my opinion, of utmost importance. These programs, which are all vital to our national welfare, will be delayed almost a full year and much ground will have been lost despite the splendid efforts of the Congress in passing this legislation. We have made commitments to the people of the country; we must not let them down by failing to make the necessary appropriations.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1411) to amend the act of August 26, 1950, relating to the suspension of employment of civilian personnel of the United States in the interest of national security, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of August 21, 1958.)

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, the legislation as it is presented in the conference report is the same as legislation which was passed by the House on July 10, 1958, except that the conference report limits the period for which the amendments to Public Law 733 made by this legislation will remain in effect. This limitation is until June 30, 1959. It is hoped that by that time legislation will have been submitted by the administration covering recommendations of the Wright Commission dealing with security problems as they relate to Federal employee security matters.

Public Law 733, which this legislation amends, will of course continue after June 30, 1959, the same as it is today unless amended by law. Public Law 733 is the basic legislation used as the authority for the present Federal Employee Security Program.

The amendments to this law are made necessary by a Supreme Court decision in the case of Cole against Young. This decision determined that Public Law 733 under Executive Order 10450 applied only to sensitive positions and that employees could not be separated as

security risks in nonsensitive positions. This action by the Court in the view of one of its Justices, Justice Clark, and I quote "has stricken down the most effective weapon against subversive activity available to the Government." As a result of this Cole decision nearly 100 individuals have been restored to the rolls and been given back salary payments approximating one-half million dollars.

As I have indicated there is no basic change in the legislation as it passed the House except as to the limitation as to time. Although there were no changes in the basic principles of the bill as approved by the House a quick review of its provisions may be in order.

The bill provides that any suspended employee with a permanent or indefinite appointment, before his termination, shall be entitled to the following: First, a written statement of the charges against him; second, a reasonable opportunity to answer such charges; third, a hearing, at the employee's request, by a duly constituted agency authority; fourth, a review of the case by the agency head; and fifth, a written statement of the decision of the agency head.

As used in this legislation, "national security" means all governmental activities of the United States Government involving the national safety and security, including but not limited to activities concerned with the protection of the United States from internal subversion or foreign aggression. The bill further provides that all employees of any department or agency of the Government are deemed to be employed in an activity of the Government involving national security.

The bill provides that any person who is reinstated or restored to duty following a wrongful suspension, or removal shall be allowed compensation for the period of time such person was not on the payroll in an amount not to exceed the difference between the pay such person would have earned had he remained in his position and the interim net earnings of such person.

The bill also provides for an appeal to the Civil Service Commission by any employee adversely affected under the legislation or under any Executive order issued pursuant thereto. The Commission, in considering such appeal shall review the validity and truth of the charges made and the procedures followed by the department or agency. Following a review of the appeal, the Commission shall prepare a written opinion and decision. The decision of the Commission shall be final and the agency head shall comply with such written opinion and decision.

I would like to commend the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. REES), who through the years, has worked unceasingly for the adoption of legislation such as this conference agreement presents, whereby for the first time we are saying in legislation that there is no room for Communists and fellow-travelers on the Federal payroll in any capacity.

I would like also to commend the Honorable FRANCIS WALTER, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee. It was his bill, H. R. 981, which

elimination of the Senate limitation of 300 rural redevelopment counties, of the appointment of local redevelopment committees, and of the specific employment of private firms for technical assistance; and (e) minor changes in the urban renewal part of the program."

13. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire stated that the April 1 reduction in dairy price supports cost Wis. dairymen \$8½ million in the past 4 months, and that at the same time consumers had not benefited, and alleged that the Administration's policies were aiding only the middleman. He inserted a table showing the increase in USDA expenditures since 1953, and quoted from a 1952 speech by the President as a basis for contending that the Secretary was following a contrary policy. pp. 17534-6
Sen. Martin, Iowa, spoke on "Fifty Facts For Farmers," citing various statistics and information to show that trends in agriculture were favorable. pp. 17614-6
14. EDUCATION. Agreed, 66 to 15, to the conference report on H. R. 13247, the national defense education bill. pp. 17577-87
Sen. Neuberger inserted an article on the national defense education bill, H. R. 13247. p. 17753
15. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed as reported, 57 to 20, H. R. 13580, to increase the public debt limit to \$288 billion through fiscal year 1959, and \$283 billion thereafter. pp. 17629-30, 17725, 17729-49, 17753-4
16. PERSONNEL. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1903, to provide that Presidential appointees who serve specific terms of more than 2 years overseas shall be entitled to travel expenses, the same as other Federal employees, when they return to their place of residence at the end of their tour of duty. p. 17590
Sen. Allott commended Federal employees who "under handicaps of more work with fewer people, are doing so well in the field of public service," and cited the Federal Housing Administration office in Colo. as an example. p. 17540
17. FOREIGN AID. Senate began debate on H. R. 13192, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1959. The committee amendments were adopted. pp. 17747-50
Sen. Watkins submitted an amendment to be proposed to H.R. 13192, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1959, to add \$2.5 million to the bill and allow the President to use such funds to alleviate economic hardships overseas caused by the application of the application of the escape clause provision of the Trade Agreements Act. p. 17515
18. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Sens. Schoeppel urged enactment of legislation to extend Public Law 480 so as to aid in sales of surplus farm commodities. pp. 17529-30
19. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 13856, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 2495). p. 17754
Sens. Bridges and Williams submitted an amendment to be proposed to H. R. 13856, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959, to request the President to reduce expenditures 2% on defense items, and 4 to 10% on other appropriations (except for fixed cost items such as interest, pensions, Federal-State cooperative benefits, or veterans compensation), with a report on actions taken on such review to be included in the 1960 budget. p. 17754
20. CONTRACTS. Passed as reported H.R. 11749, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 6 months. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 17558, 17596-9

21. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Adopted the conference report on H. R. 12226, to extend until June 30, 1959, the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation, including new authority to operate salt water distillation facilities and continuation of authority for sugar production. p. 17600

22. FRUITS. Sen. Langer inserted an article on a proposed chokecherry preserve industry in N. D. pp. 17752-3

SENATE - August 23

23. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 13192 (H. Rept. 2704). The Senate had passed the bill earlier as reported by the Appropriations Committee. pp. 17787-88, 17826-48, 17850-62, 17955-6, 17974-8, 17991-2, 1897-98 This bill will now be sent to the President.

24. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 13856. (pp. 17865-76) Rejected, 30 to 45, an amendment by Sen. Williams for himself and several others, which would have requested the President to review expenditures programmed by the Federal agencies during 1959, and to reduce expenditures 2 percent on defense items, and 4 to 10 percent on expenditures of other agencies (except for certain fixed cost items), and to report on actions taken on such a review to be included in the 1960 budget. (pp. 17868-74) The House concurred in the Senate amendments with an amendment of its own. (p. 17965) The Senate then concurred in the House amendment. (pp. 17994-7) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Received from the President a supplemental appropriation request for the Departments of Labor and Treasury (S. Doc. 119). p. 17758

25. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 12281, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to exchange lands to provide for an administrative site in the El Portal area of the Yosemite National Park, including the exchange of National Forest land. (p. 17790) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Sen. Morse inserted a series of resolutions adopted by the Ore. State Labor Council relating to forestry, timber, forest disease, water power, etc. pp. 17776-8

26. BUTTER; CHEESE. Agreed to the House amendments to S. 2006, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to relieve the Surgeon General of the Army and Navy from sitting with the Secretary of Agriculture on appeals boards to decide appeals from the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury on cases involving deleterious substances in butter or oleomargarine or in any substance in the manufacture of so-called filled cheese. (pp. 17786-7) This bill will now be sent to the President.

27. SCHOOL LUNCHES. Agreed to the House amendment to S. 1764, to authorize payment of the cost of free lunches for needy children in the D. C. public schools. (p. 17787) This bill will now be sent to the President.

28. FOOD ADDITIVES. Passed with amendments H. R. 13254, to prohibit the use of food additives until after adequate tests of their safety have been determined. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Williams to exempt from the bill those products regulated under the Poultry Products Inspection Act. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill. (pp. 17791-2, 17938) This bill will now be sent to the President.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

AUGUST 22, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 13856]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13856) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$5, 993, 404, 900
Amount of decrease by Senate committee.....	110, 052, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	6, 103, 456, 900
Amount of appropriations, 1958.....	5, 714, 905, 402
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1959..	6, 171, 270, 500
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1959.....	67, 813, 600
Over the appropriations for 1958.....	388, 551, 498

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The President vetoed H. R. 11574, a bill making appropriations for sundry independent offices, on August 4, 1958, and in House Document No. 429 stated as the reason for withholding his approval the action of the Congress in appropriating \$589 million to the civil service retirement and disability fund. In the new bill passed by the House and

agreed to by the committee the payment to the retirement fund has been deleted in view of the President's objections.

The House has added \$100,000 for the Office of the Administrator, General Services Administration, to finance the provisions of S. 607, the Presidential retirement bill, which was adopted by the Congress on August 21, 1958.

All other items in the bill are identical with those previously approved by the Congress in H. R. 11574, and the effect of statements of congressional action on items contained in House Report No. 1543, Senate Report No. 1656, House Conference Report No. 2237, and other legislative history of H. R. 11574 are therefore equally applicable to the items contained in this bill.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

In agreeing to the inclusion of language which would require that before any increase in annuity benefits or any new annuity benefits are paid there must first be an appropriation made to the retirement fund to cover the increased costs of such benefits to prevent an immediate increase in the unfunded accrued liability of the fund, the committee again lays emphasis upon the recommendations stated in previous reports.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

S. 607, as adopted by the Congress on August 21, 1958, provides for a monetary allowance of \$25,000 per annum, payable monthly, for each former President of the United States, as well as for an office staff, suitable office space and free postage, and provides for a pension of \$10,000 per annum to the widow of any former President of the United States. The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$100,000 to be available for the purposes of the new law, with provision for transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury of the sums necessary to pay the monetary allowances and the pensions as authorized. Thus, the requirements under the new law for payments, staff, space, etc., can be reported from one agency.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total appropriations recommended for the new independent offices bill are \$5,993,404,900. Revised budget estimates for that purpose considered by the committee are \$5,927,060,500.

In addition, the committee considered supplemental estimates and recommended appropriations in title IV, as follows:

Docu- ment No.	Appropriation item	Supplemental estimate	Amount recommended
-----	South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida and Texas Water Study Commissions-----		\$100,000 ¹
S. 94	Veterans' Administration: Inpatient care-----	\$1,802,000	1,802,000
S. 117	Department of Labor: Bureau of Employment Security: Unem- ployment compensation for Federal employees-----	1 66,000,000	Language
S. 117	Department of Health, Education and Welfare: Office of Education: Defense educational activities-----	117,200,000	53,300,000
-----	Salaries and expenses-----	2,100,000	750,000
-----	Office of the Secretary: White House Council on Aging-----	0	100,000
-----	Treasury Department: Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses (language for medal)-----	0	Language
S. 117	Post Office Department: Transportation-----	54,000,000	54,000,000
-----	Total-----	244,210,000	110,052,000

¹ Plus transfer, \$10,700,000.

The total amount recommended in the bill is \$6,103,456,900. The total amount of revised budget estimates is \$6,171,270,500.

TITLE IV

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, INDEPENDENT OFFICES

SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA AND TEXAS WATER STUDY COMMISSIONS

S. 4021 establishes a United States Study Commission on the Savannah-Altamaha, Saint Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Perdido-Escambia River Basins and intervening areas, to be composed of 11 members; 1, who shall serve as chairman, shall be a resident of the area; 6 members, 1 each from the Department of the Army, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Federal Power Commission; and 4 members, 1 from each of the following States: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. The Commission is charged with the responsibility of formulating a comprehensive and coordinated plan for the development, conservation, and utilization of the land and water resources of the area.

H. R. 12216 establishes the United States Study Commission on the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe-San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto River Basins. The Commission would be composed of 14 members appointed by the President; 1 member, who shall serve as chairman, shall be a resident of the area; 6 members, 1 each from the Department of the Army, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Federal Power Commission; and 7 members from the principal river basins of the area, namely, the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe-San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto Basins. The Commission is charged with the responsibility of formulating a com-

prehensive and coordinated plan for the development, conservation, and utilization of the land and water resources of the area.

Each of these bills has passed both the House and Senate and they have been presented to the President for signature.

The committee recommends \$50,000 for necessary expenses of each of these Commissions and has included language providing that these appropriations shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 4021 and H. R. 12216.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

INPATIENT CARE

The committee recommends an additional amount for "Inpatient care" of \$1,802,000. The additional amount is to provide for direct appropriation financing of care and treatment of beneficiaries for which the Government is to be subsequently reimbursed from non-Federal sources. The committee understands that the Veterans' Administration has had considerable difficulty in accurately estimating reimbursements, which in previous years had offset like amounts in appropriations, due to the denial of their liability by many private insurance companies based on recent court decisions.

The amount of \$3,400,000 included under this head in the supplemental appropriation bill for 1959 was provided for a different purpose, being to continue to finance in 1959 the wage board employee pay increases granted in 1958.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

There has heretofore been appropriated for fiscal year 1959 for unemployment compensation for veterans as authorized by title IV of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, \$56,700,000, and for unemployment compensation for Federal employees as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$64,100,000, a total of \$120,800,000, and the committee recommends the merging of these 2 accounts into a single one titled "Unemployment Compensation for Veterans and Federal Employees."

Congress has approved H. R. 11630 to further amend title XV of the Social Security Act, providing additional benefits for veterans effective November 1, 1958. It is estimated that there will be required additional funds in the amount of \$66,700,000 for the payment of these benefits in fiscal year 1959. The funds available in the proposed merged account, however, will be sufficient to finance the program until the convening of the 86th Congress, at which time consideration can be given to the need for additional funds.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Supplemental estimate.....	\$117, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	53, 300, 000

The committee recommends \$53,300,000, a reduction of \$63,900,000 from the original estimate, but a sum sufficient to finance this new program until the convening of the 86th Congress.

The National Defense Education Act as approved by the Congress would authorize appropriations totaling \$887,900,000 over the 4 fiscal years ending June 30, 1962, of which \$182,800,000 would be required for fiscal year 1959.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1958 appropriation.....	\$7, 000, 000
1959 regular appropriation.....	7, 850, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	2, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

The committee recommends \$750,000, a reduction of \$1,350,000 from the estimate, but a sum sufficient for the administration of the National Defense Education Act until the 86th Congress can consider a supplemental estimate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON AGING

The committee recommends approval of \$100,000 for necessary expenses preparatory to a White House Conference on Aging as authorized by H. R. 9822, 85th Congress, passed by the Congress on August 19, 1959.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee has included language in the bill which provides that not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under this head for fiscal year 1959, shall be available for the purposes of section 1 of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 201), authorizing the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to confer a medal on Rear Adm. Hyman George Rickover, United States Navy.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

TRANSPORTATION

The committee recommends appropriation of the supplemental estimates of \$23,000,000 for fiscal year 1957 and \$31,000,000 for fiscal year 1958 as requested in Senate Document No. 117. The supplemental amounts recommended under this head are to provide for the payment of increased rail costs resulting from the Interstate Commerce Commission approval of an adjustment in rates for eastern railroads.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	Recommended in H. R. 11574	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—		
					1958 authorizations	1958 estimates	H. R. 11574
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	\$1,250,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	+\$350,000	-----	-----
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	675,000	720,000	720,000	720,000	+45,000	-----	-----
General Services Administration:							
Abaca fiber program.....	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	-----	-----	-----
Federal Facilities Corporation.....	50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	—25,000	—\$25,000	-----
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Fund.....	800,000	54,000	50,000	50,000	—750,000	—4,000	-----
Housing and Home Finance Agency:							
College housing loans.....	1,377,000	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000	+298,000	-----	-----
Public facility loans.....	400,000	1,750,000	400,000	400,000	-----	—350,000	-----
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	1,100,000	673,000	600,000	600,000	—500,000	—73,000	-----
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	-----	-----	-----
Federal Housing Administration.....	7,260,000	7,400,000	7,300,000	7,300,000	+40,000	—100,000	-----
Public Housing Administration.....	2 12,420,000	2 12,700,000	2 12,258,000	2 12,258,000	(—162,000)	(—442,000)	-----
Total, administrative expenses.....	17,709,000	17,719,000	17,167,000	17,167,000	—542,000	—552,000	-----

1 Includes \$200,000 in S. Doc. 94.

2 Includes funds available by appropriation in title I and by transfer from the revolving fund (liquidating programs), and is not included in totals to avoid duplication.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1958	Budget estimates, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Federal Power Commission: Payments to States under Federal Power Act.....		\$40,000	+\$1,000
General Services Administration: Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property.....		1,000,000	
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations.....		1,040,000	+1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1959

Item	Appropriations, 1958	Budget esti- mates, 1959	Recommended in H. R. 11574	Recommended in House and Senate bills for 1959	Bill compared with—	
					1958 appropri- tion	1959 estimate H. R. 11574
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$18,300,000	\$18,420,000	\$18,200,000	\$18,200,000	-\$100,000	-\$220,000
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	491,800	383,000	350,000	350,000	-141,800	-33,000
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund.....			589,000,000			-\$589,000,000
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Light- house Service widows.....	2,391,000	2,328,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	-91,000	-28,000
Administrative expenses, Federal Employees Life Insurance Fund.....	(123,800)	(123,800)	(123,800)	(123,800)		
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	21,182,300	21,131,000	609,850,000	20,850,000	-332,800	-589,000,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 11.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1958	1 Budget esti- mates, 1959	Recommended in H. R. 11574	Recommended in House and Senate bills for 1959	Bill compared with--		
					1958 appropri- tion	1959 estimate	H. R. 11574
INDEPENDENT OFFICES--Continued							
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION							
Operations.....	\$17,000,000	2 \$22,315,000	\$18,500,000	\$18,500,000	+\$1,500,000	-\$3,815,000	
Emergency supplies and equipment.....	3,300,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	+\$14,700,000		
Research and development.....	2,000,000	4,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		-2,400,000	
Federal contributions.....	17,000,000				-17,000,000		
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	39,300,000	44,715,000	38,500,000	38,500,000	-800,000	-6,215,000	
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
Disaster relief.....	25,000,000				-25,000,000		
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	8,365,000	8,950,000	8,900,000	8,900,000	+\$35,000	-50,000	
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	5,666,000	6,385,000	6,385,000	6,385,000	+\$719,000		
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	5,950,000	6,025,000	5,975,000	5,975,000	+\$25,000	-\$50,000	
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	36,050,000	38,300,000	37,000,000	37,000,000	+\$50,000	-1,300,000	
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	132,689,000	138,500,000	136,539,000	136,539,000	+\$3,850,000	-1,961,000	
Repair and Improvement, federally owned buildings.....	65,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	+\$10,000,000	+\$25,000,000	
Sites and expenses, public buildings projects.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	39,915,000	39,915,000	+\$19,915,000	+\$19,915,000	

Construction, public buildings projects.....	2, 125, 000	-----	152, 810, 000	152, 810, 000	+150, 685, 000	+152, 810, 000
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.....	1, 331, 100	1, 265, 000	310, 900	310, 900	-1, 020, 200	-654, 100
Construction, Federal office building numbered six, Washington, D. C.....	-----	-----	14, 000, 000	14, 000, 000	+14, 000, 000	+14, 000, 000
Construction, United States Court of Claims and Federal office building, Washington, D. C.....	-----	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000	+1, 200, 000	-----
Construction, United States Mission Building, New York, N. Y.....	-----	3, 975, 000	3, 750, 000	3, 750, 000	+3, 750, 000	-225, 000
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....	2, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	-2, 000, 000	-----
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	3 3, 360, 000	4 3, 615, 000	4 3, 460, 000	4 3, 460, 000	+100, 000	-155, 000
Expenses, supply distribution.....	17, 765, 000	19, 500, 000	18, 765, 000	18, 765, 000	+1, 000, 000	-735, 000
General supply fund.....	12, 500, 000	15, 000, 000	6, 250, 000	6, 250, 000	-6, 250, 000	-8, 750, 000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	7, 293, 000	7, 650, 000	7, 443, 000	7, 443, 000	+150, 000	-207, 000
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service.....	1, 590, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 850, 000	1, 850, 000	+260, 000	-150, 000
Strategic and critical materials.....	-----	70, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000	-67, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....	280, 000	200, 000	200, 000	300, 000	+40, 000	+100, 060
Administrative operations fund (limitation).....	(10, 550, 000)	(11, 100, 000)	(11, 043, 000)	(11, 043, 000)	(+518, 000)	(-67, 000)
Total, General Services Administration.....	265, 913, 100	332, 905, 000	464, 492, 900	464, 592, 900	+198, 679, 800	+131, 687, 900
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY						
Office of the Administrator:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	7, 350, 000	8, 850, 000	8, 000, 000	8, 000, 000	+620, 000	-850, 000
Urban planning grants.....	1, 275, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 250, 000	3, 250, 000	+1, 975, 000	-250, 000
Farm Housing Research.....	75, 000	-----	-----	-----	-75, 000	-----
Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund).....	5, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000	-1, 500, 000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.....	-----	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	+50, 000, 000	-----
Total, Office of the Administrator.....	13, 730, 000	70, 850, 000	68, 250, 000	68, 250, 000	+54, 520, 000	-2, 600, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 11.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1959—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1958	† Budget esti- mates, 1959	Recommended in H. R. 11574	Recommended in House and Senate bills for 1959	Bill compared with—	
					1958 appropri- tion	1959 estimate H. R. 11574
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued						
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—continued						
Public Housing Administration:						
Annual contributions.....	\$ 98,900,000	\$114,000,000	\$107,500,000	\$107,500,000	+\$8,600,000	—\$6,500,000
Administrative expenses.....	11,440,000	12,200,000	11,800,000	11,800,000	+360,000	—400,000
Total, Public Housing Administration.....	110,340,000	126,200,000	119,300,000	119,300,000	+8,960,000	—6,900,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	124,070,000	197,050,000	187,550,000	187,550,000	+63,480,000	—9,500,000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	16,750,000	17,500,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	+250,000	—500,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS						
Salaries and expenses.....	74,720,000	80,480,000	78,100,000	78,100,000	+3,380,000	—2,380,000
Construction and equipment.....	41,200,000	26,220,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	—18,200,000	—3,220,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	115,920,000	106,700,000	101,100,000	101,100,000	—14,820,000	—5,600,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY						
Operation and maintenance of properties.....	38,000	45,500	38,000	38,000	-----	—7,500
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION						
Salaries and expenses.....	49,750,000	140,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	+80,250,000	—10,000,000
International Geophysical Year.....	2,000,000	-----	-----	-----	—2,000,000	-----
Total, National Science Foundation.....	51,750,000	140,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	+78,250,000	—10,000,000
RENEGOTIATION BOARD						
Salaries and expenses.....	3,000,000	2,900,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	—150,000	—50,000

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses.....	6,700,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	+400,000		
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM									
Salaries and expenses.....	27,000,000	28,000,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	+500,000	-500,000	
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION									
General operating expenses.....	161,374,000	149,582,000	147,500,000	147,500,000	147,500,000	147,500,000	-13,874,000	-2,082,000	
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	21,763,400	21,481,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	+4,236,600	+4,519,000	
Inpatient care.....	6 710,378,000	7 708,902,000	715,465,000	715,465,000	715,465,000	715,465,000	+5,087,000	+6,563,000	
Outpatient care.....	79,000,000	75,798,000	75,399,000	75,399,000	75,399,000	75,399,000	-3,601,000	-399,000	
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,827,800	2,136,000	2,055,000	2,055,000	2,055,000	2,055,000	+227,200	-81,000	
Compensation and pensions.....	3,082,250,000	3,232,000,000	3,200,000,000	3,200,000,000	3,200,000,000	3,200,000,000	+117,750,000	-32,000,000	
Readjustment benefits.....	814,047,000	717,960,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	-114,047,000	-17,960,000	
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....		51,100,000	51,100,000	51,100,000	51,100,000	51,100,000	+51,100,000		
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	1,579,802	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	-329,802		
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	42,500,000	9,145,000	19,295,000	19,295,000	19,295,000	19,295,000	-23,205,000	+10,150,000	
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	2,028,000						-2,028,000		
Military and naval insurance.....	4,275,000						-4,275,000		
National service life insurance.....	7,600,000						-7,600,000		
Service-men's indemnities.....	32,127,500						-32,127,500		
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	1,500,000						-1,500,000		
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4,962,250,502	4,969,354,000	4,938,064,000	4,938,064,000	4,938,064,000	4,938,064,000	-24,186,502	-31,290,000	
Total, title I.....	5,714,905,402	5,927,060,500	6,582,304,900	6,582,304,900	6,582,304,900	6,582,304,900	+278,499,498	+66,344,400	-588,900,000

¹ Does not include supplemental amounts considered in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.
² Including \$2,915,000 in S. Doc. 89 for consolidation of delegated functions.
³ And \$1,600,000 from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.

⁴ And \$1,865,000 from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.
⁵ Includes \$3,900,000 pending in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.
⁶ And in addition \$6,656,000 from reimbursements.
⁷ Including \$1,802,000 in S. Doc. 94.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

TITLE IV

S. Doe. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
	SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA AND TEXAS					
	Water Study Commissions.....			\$100,000	+\$100,000	+\$100,000
	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
	Inpatient care.....			1,802,000	+1,802,000	+1,802,000
	Total, Independent Offices.....			1,902,000	+1,902,000	+1,902,000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
	BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
	Salaries and expenses.....	\$500,000			—500,000	-----
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
	Salaries and expenses.....	110,000			—110,000	-----
S. 117	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administrative.....	4,300,000			—4,300,000	-----
S. 117	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.....	166,000,000		Language	—66,000,000	-----
	Total, Department of Labor.....	70,910,000			—70,910,000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
S. 117	Defense educational activities.....	117,200,000		53,300,000	—63,900,000	+53,300,000
S. 117	Salaries and expenses.....	2,100,000		750,000	—1,350,000	+750,000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
White House Council on Aging-----				100,000	+100,000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	119,300,000			54,150,000	+54,150,000
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
BUREAU OF THE MINT					
Salaries and expenses-----	(²)			(²)	
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
(Out of postal funds)					
Transportation (1957 and 1958)-----	54,000,000			54,000,000	+54,000,000
Total, title IV-----	244,210,000			110,052,000	+110,052,000
S. 117					

RECAPITULATION

Title I-----	\$5,927,060,500	\$5,993,404,900	\$5,993,404,900	+ \$66,344,400	-----
Title IV-----	244,210,000		110,052,000	- 134,158,000	+ \$110,052,000
Total, all titles-----	6,171,270,500	5,993,404,900	6,103,456,900	- 67,813,600	+110,052,000

¹ And \$10,700,000 to be derived by transfer.² Language authorizing use of \$2,500 for medal for Rear Admiral Rickover.

○

Calendar No. 2562

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13856

[Report No. 2495]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 22, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AUGUST 22, 1958

Reported by Mr. MAGNUSON, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry
5 independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, cor-
6 porations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending
7 June 30, 1959, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$22,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use) ; payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$472,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,200,000.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943.

1 INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EM-
2 PLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended,
5 prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary
6 General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of
7 other international organizations, certain information con-
8 cerning United States citizens employed, or being considered
9 for employment by such organizations, including services as
10 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
11 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$350,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
12 priation shall be available for advances or reimbursements
13 to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil Service
14 Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for
15 expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive
16 order: *Provided further*, That members of the International
17 Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual
18 transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence
19 authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended,
20 while traveling on official business away from their homes or
21 regular places of business, including periods while en route
22 to and from and at the place where their services are to be
23 performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 281 or
24 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the
25 Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply

1 to any person because of appointment for part-time or inter-
2 mittent service as a member of the International Organiza-
3 tions Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Com-
4 mission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated
5 January 9, 1953, as amended.

6 CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

7 No part of the moneys now or hereafter contained in the
8 civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be applied
9 toward the payment of any increase in annuity benefits or any
10 new annuity benefits under the Act approved May 22, 1920,
11 and Acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 30) which may
12 be authorized by amendment to said Acts after the enactment
13 of this Act until and unless an appropriation is made to such
14 fund in an amount estimated by the Civil Service Commission
15 to be sufficient to prevent an immediate increase in the un-
16 funded accrued liability of said fund.

17 ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES
18 AND LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

19 For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of
20 May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), and the
21 Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465), \$2,300,000.

1 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EM-
2 PLOYEES' LIFE INSURANCE FUND

3 Not to exceed \$123,800 of the funds in the "Employees'
4 Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement
5 to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses
6 incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year
7 in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life
8 Insurance Act.

9 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
10 OPERATIONS

11 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for,
12 in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil De-
13 fense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-
14 2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of
15 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reim-
16 bursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field
17 investigations of employees occupying positions of critical
18 importance from the standpoint of national security; ex-
19 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense
20 functions; reimbursement of the General Services Adminis-
21 tration for security guard services; not to exceed \$8,000 for
22 the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news
23 services; not to exceed \$932,500 for expenses of travel; and

1 not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary
2 expenses to be expended under the direction of the Admin-
3 istrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his
4 determination thereon shall be final and conclusive;
5 \$18,500,000: *Provided*, That \$500,000 of the foregoing
6 amount shall be available to discharge civil defense responsi-
7 bilities delegated to other Federal agencies under the author-
8 ity of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of
9 1950, as amended.

10 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

11 For expenses necessary for warehousing and mainte-
12 nance of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by
13 subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense
14 Act of 1950, as amended, \$18,000,000.

15 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
17 studies and research to develop measures and plans for
18 evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property,
19 as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil De-
20 fense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as au-
21 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
22 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,000,000, to remain available until
23 expended.

24 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be avail-

1 able for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of
2 warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed
3 specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Adminis-
4 tration.

5 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses in performing the duties of the
8 Commission as authorized by law, including newspapers
9 (not to exceed \$200), land and structures (not to exceed
10 \$120,000), special counsel fees, improvement and care of
11 grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$15,400),
12 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
13 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of not to exceed three
14 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and not to
15 exceed \$107,470 for expenses of travel, \$8,900,000.

16 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission,
19 as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$375,000
20 for expenses of travel; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
21 and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$6,385,000, of
22 which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special
23 counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
24 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceed-

1 ing \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That not to
2 exceed \$321,400 shall be available for investigations relating
3 to Federal river development projects.

4 **FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**

5 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

6 For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commis-
7 sion, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
8 by law (5 U. S. C. 2131), not to exceed \$700 for news-
9 papers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed
11 \$255,250 for expenses of travel, \$5,975,000: *Provided*, That
12 no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be expended upon
13 any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution
14 of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to
15 the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such
16 investigation.

17 **GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE**

18 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

19 For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Of-
20 fice, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
21 \$500); rental or lease of office space in foreign countries
22 without regard to the provisions of section 3648 of the

1 Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 529) ; not to
2 exceed \$2,000,000 for expenses of travel; and services as
3 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
4 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$37,000,000.

5 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

6 OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

7 • For necessary expenses of real property management
8 and related activities as provided by law ; furnishings and equip-
9 ment ; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia ; restora-
10 tion of leased premises ; moving Government agencies (includ-
11 ing space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allo-
12 cation, and transfer of building space ; acquisition by pur-
13 chase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real
14 estate and interests therein ; payments in lieu of taxes pur-
15 suant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (40 U. S. C. 521) ;
16 and not to exceed \$247,000 for expenses of travel ; \$136,-
17 539,000 : *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available,
18 without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
19 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a) , with respect to buildings
20 or parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appropriation for
21 "Emergency operating expenses".

1 REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT, FEDERALLY OWNED
2 BUILDINGS

3 For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, preser-
4 vation, renovation, improvement, extension, equipment, and
5 demolition of federally owned buildings and buildings oc-
6 cupied pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract
7 Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for,
8 including grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves
9 and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent
10 thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the
11 Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to exceed
12 \$300,000 for expenses of travel; and care and safeguarding
13 of sites acquired for Federal buildings; \$75,000,000, to re-
14 main available until expended.

15 SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

16 For expenses necessary in connection with construction
17 of approved public buildings projects not otherwise pro-
18 vided for, including preparation of drawings and specifica-
19 tions, by contract or otherwise; acquisition of sites, including
20 soil investigations and tests; not to exceed \$200,000 for
21 expenses of travel; administrative expenses; and for pre-
22 liminary planning of public buildings projects; \$39,915,000,
23 to remain available until expended, and not to exceed
24 \$500,000 of this amount shall be available for construction
25 of small public buildings projects outside the District of

1 Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25,
2 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341) : *Provided*, That any
3 unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated to
4 the General Services Administration for sites and expenses
5 or sites and planning shall be available for the purposes
6 hereinabove set forth and may be consolidated with this
7 appropriation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
8 \$100,000 of such funds may be deposited to the Adminis-
9 trative Operations Fund in addition to the amount included
10 in the budget estimates for that purpose.

11 CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

12 For construction of public buildings projects outside the
13 District of Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act
14 of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341),
15 \$152,810,000, to remain available until expended, of which
16 amount not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available for site and
17 construction costs for the project at Milledgeville, Georgia.

18 PAYMENTS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PURCHASE CONTRACTS

19 For payments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other
20 obligations under contracts entered into pursuant to the Pub-
21 lic Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C.
22 356), \$310,900: *Provided*, That hereafter, except for proj-
23 ects located at Atlanta, Georgia; Rock Island, Illinois; Coun-
24 cil Bluffs, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas; Burlington, Iowa;
25 Albuquerque, New Mexico; Sacramento, California; Bruns-

1 wick, Georgia; Sedan, Kansas; Jonesboro, Louisiana; Lake
2 Charles, Louisiana; Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Biloxi, Mis-
3 sissippi; Greenville, Mississippi; Laurel, Mississippi; Omaha,
4 Nebraska; Durham, New Hampshire; Manning, South Caro-
5 lina; Sisseton, South Dakota; Kingsport, Tennessee; Gaines-
6 ville, Texas; McKinney, Texas; Huntington, West Virginia;
7 Green Bay, Wisconsin; Marshfield, Missouri; Terrell, Texas;
8 Mount Hope, West Virginia; Benton, Illinois; Burlington,
9 Vermont; St. Marys, Ohio; West Memphis, Arkansas; New-
10 kirk, Oklahoma; Point Pleasant, New Jersey; and Denver,
11 Colorado; no part of any funds in this or any other Act shall
12 be used for payment for sites, planning or construction of
13 any buildings by lease-purchase contracts: *Provided further,*
14 That the Administrator of General Services may enter into a
15 10-year contract for the project at Sacramento, California,
16 during the fiscal year 1959, for which the annual payment
17 for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not
18 exceed \$1,250,600.

19 CONSTRUCTION, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING NUMBERED SIX,
20 WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 For construction of Federal Office Building Numbered
22 Six in Washington, District of Columbia, pursuant to the
23 provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as

1 amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$14,000,000, to remain avail-
2 able until expended.

3 CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS AND
4 FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
5 COLUMBIA

6 For expenses necessary for preparation of plans and
7 specifications for a building in Washington, District of
8 Columbia, for use of the United States Court of Claims,
9 and agencies of the executive branch of the Government,
10 pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of
11 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$1,200,000,
12 to remain available until expended.

13 CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES MISSION BUILDING,
14 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

15 For construction of a building in New York, New York,
16 for use as the headquarters of the United States Mission
17 to the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of the
18 Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40
19 U. S. C. 341), \$3,750,000, to remain available until
20 expended.

21 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

22 For necessary expenses of personal property manage-
23 ment and related activities as authorized by law and not

1 otherwise provided for; including not to exceed \$300 for the
2 purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed
3 \$85,700 for expenses of travel; \$3,460,000: *Provided*,
4 That not to exceed \$1,865,000 of any funds re-
5 ceived during the current or preceding fiscal year for
6 deposit under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property and
7 Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and not
8 otherwise disposed of by law, shall be deposited to the credit
9 of this appropriation and shall be available for necessary
10 expenses in carrying out the functions of the General
11 Services Administration under the said Act, with respect to
12 the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus personal
13 property, including not to exceed \$145,000 for expenses for
14 travel.

15 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary for
17 operation of the stores depot system and other procurement
18 services, including contractual services incident to receiving,
19 handling, and shipping warehouse items; not to exceed \$250
20 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to ex-
21 ceed \$132,500 for expenses of travel; \$18,765,000.

22 GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

23 To increase the general supply fund established by the
24 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949,
25 as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$6,250,000.

1 OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND
2 RECORDS SERVICE

3 For necessary expenses in connection with Federal
4 records management and related activities as provided by
5 law; and not to exceed \$54,500 for expenses of travel;
6 \$7,443,000.

7 OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC
8 UTILITIES SERVICE

9 For necessary expenses of transportation and public
10 utilities management and related activities, as provided by
11 law, including not to exceed \$62,750 for expenses of travel;
12 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
13 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
14 \$75 per diem for individuals; \$1,850,000.

15 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

16 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
17 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of
18 July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15
19 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to ex-
20 ceed \$3,362,000 for operating expenses, not to exceed
21 \$96,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary expenses
22 for transportation and handling, within the United States
23 (including charges at United States ports), storage,
24 security, and maintenance of strategic and critical mate-
25 rials acquired for or transferred to the supplemental

1 stockpile established pursuant to section 104 (b) of the
2 Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954
3 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)), \$3,000,000, to remain avail-
4 able until expended: *Provided*, That any funds received as
5 proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on ac-
6 count of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be depos-
7 ited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the pur-
8 poses, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, during
9 the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the
10 value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in
11 accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23,
12 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stock-
13 piles established in accordance with said Act: *Provided*
14 *further*, That no part of funds available shall be used for
15 construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

17 For expenses of executive direction for activities under the
18 control of the General Services Administration, including
19 not to exceed \$7,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed
20 \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; \$200,000,
21 and in addition, \$100,000, which shall be available for carry-
22 ing out the provisions of Public Law 85- (S. 607) : *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That the Administrator shall transfer to the Secretary
24 of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to carry out
25 the provisions of sections (a) and (e) of such Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS FUND

Funds available to General Services Administration for administrative operations, in support of program activities, shall be expended and accounted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for such administrative operations for the respective program activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided further*, That the total amount deposited into said account for the fiscal year 1959 from funds made available to General Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed \$11,043,000, of which not to exceed \$184,000 may be used for travel expenses: *Provided further*, That amounts deposited into said account for administrative operations for each program shall not exceed the amounts included in the respective program appropriations for such purposes.

The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the General Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and improvement, included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C. 129) ; (2) reimbursements for services performed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by public authorities,

1 States, or other public bodies, and such services in respect
2 to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator deems nec-
3 essary and in the public interest may, upon the request and
4 at the expense of the issuing agencies, be provided from the
5 appropriate foregoing appropriation; and (3) appropria-
6 tions or funds available to other agencies, and transferred
7 to the General Services Administration, in connection with
8 property transferred to the General Services Administration
9 pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff),
10 and such appropriations or funds may, with the approval of
11 the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

12 Funds available to the General Services Administration
13 shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

14 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
15 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
16 ment shall be used during the current fiscal year for the pur-
17 chase within the continental limits of the United States of any
18 typewriting machines except in accordance with regulations
19 issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property
20 and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

21 Not to exceed 2 per centum of any appropriation made
22 available to the General Services Administration for the cur-
23 rent fiscal year by this Act may be transferred to any other
24 such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be there-
25 by increased more than 2 per centum: *Provided*, That such

1 transfers shall apply only to operating expenses, and shall
2 not exceed in the aggregate the amount of \$2,000,000.

3 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administra-
7 tor, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as
8 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
9 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$425,000 for expenses of
10 travel; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
11 tions concerned with the work of the Agency; \$8,000,000:
12 *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of pro-
13 viding representatives at the site of projects being planned or
14 undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the
15 Housing Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through
16 loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the
17 Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities
18 financed by loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the
19 Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be com-
20 pensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of
21 fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of
22 rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall
23 be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of pro-
24 viding such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any
25 agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or pay-

1 ment for such services from such institutions, or the Admin-
2 istrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations
3 or funds against which such charges have been made, but
4 such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$2,500,-
5 000.

6 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

7 For grants in accordance with the provisions of section
8 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, \$3,250,000.

9 RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS (PAYMENT TO
10 REVOLVING FUND)

11 For payment to the revolving fund established pursuant
12 to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended
13 (40 U. S. C. 462), \$7,000,000.

14 CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN
15 RENEWAL

16 For an additional amount for payment of capital grants
17 as authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as
18 amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$50,000,000.

19 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

20 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

21 For the payment of annual contributions to public hous-
22 ing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United
23 States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C.
24 1410), \$107,500,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$11,800,000, to be expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$300); purchase of not to exceed thirty-four passenger motor vehicles of which fourteen shall be for replacement only; and not to exceed \$1,225,000 for expenses of travel; \$17,000,000, of which not less than \$1,405,100 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety activities and not less than \$966,300 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out locomotive inspection activities: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

1 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
2 AERONAUTICS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Committee, including
5 contracts for the making of special investigations and reports
6 (not to exceed \$1,000,000) and for engineering, drafting
7 and computing services; not to exceed \$412,500 for expenses
8 of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of
9 fifteen passenger motor vehicles, of which fourteen shall be
10 for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and
11 periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
12 by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as
13 amended; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
14 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$78,100,000.

15 CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

16 For construction and equipment at laboratories and
17 research stations of the Committee, \$23,000,000, to remain
18 available until expended.

19 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

20 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PROPERTIES

21 For the operation and maintenance of properties under
22 title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act,
23 \$38,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales,
24 leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury
25 of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long

1 as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing
2 purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act
3 of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall not
4 be effective.

5 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of
8 the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended
9 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate
10 fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
12 \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor
13 vehicles; not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; not
14 to exceed \$350 for the purchase of newspapers and periodi-
15 cals; and reimbursement of the General Services Adminis-
16 tration for security guard services; \$130,000,000, to remain
17 available until expended, of which \$1,000,000 shall be trans-
18 ferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Com-
19 merce, for construction of a secondary road to the Optical
20 Astronomy Observatory on Kitt Peak in Arizona: *Provided,*
21 That of the foregoing amount not less than \$30,250,000 shall
22 be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection
23 with a program of supplementary training for high school
24 science and mathematics teachers.

1 RENEGOTIATION BOARD

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board,
4 including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
5 the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor
6 vehicles; not to exceed \$40,000 for expenses of travel; and
7 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
8 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem
9 for individuals; \$2,850,000.

10 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125
13 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed \$245,000 for
14 expenses of travel; uniforms or allowances therefor, as
15 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131); and services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
17 U. S. C. 55a); \$7,100,000.

18 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the operation and main-
21 tenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by
22 title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act
23 (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized
24 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
25 55a); travel expenses; not to exceed \$250 for the pur-

1 chase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$72,000
2 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board; and
3 \$19,000 for the National Advisory Committee on the
4 Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists,
5 \$27,500,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year,
6 the President may exempt this appropriation from the pro-
7 visions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised
8 Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be
9 necessary in the interest of national defense.

10 Appropriations for the Selective Service System may
11 hereafter be used for the destruction of records accumulated
12 under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
13 amended, by the Director of Selective Service after compli-
14 ance with the procedures for the destruction of records pre-
15 scribed pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as
16 amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380) : *Provided*, That no records
17 may be transferred to any other agency without the approval
18 of the Director of Selective Service.

19 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

20 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

21 For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Ad-
22 ministration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses
23 incidental to securing employment for war veterans; uniforms
24 or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; not to exceed

1 \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$45,000
 2 for preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,
 3 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual edu-
 4 cation information and descriptive material, including pur-
 5 chase or rental of equipment; and not to exceed \$2,700,000
 6 for expenses of travel of employees; \$147,500,000: *Provided*,
 7 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in ex-
 8 cess of twenty-two persons engaged in public relations work:
 9 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
 10 used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifica-
 11 tions of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a
 12 rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran en-
 13 rolled in and attending such institution.

14 MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

15 OPERATING EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary for administration of the medical,
 17 hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply,
 18 research, and employee education and training activities;
 19 expenses necessary for carrying out programs of medical re-
 20 search and of education and training of employees, as au-
 21 thorized by law; not to exceed \$1,100,000 for expenses of
 22 travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those
 23 engaged in training programs; and not to exceed \$2,700 for
 24 newspapers and periodicals; \$26,000,000, of which
 25 \$15,344,000 shall be available for medical research:

1 *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 of the foregoing appropriation
2 shall remain available until expended for prosthetic testing
3 and development.

4 INPATIENT CARE

5 For expenses necessary for the maintenance and opera-
6 tion of hospitals and domiciliary facilities and for the care
7 and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
8 tion in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Veterans
9 Administration as authorized by law, including the furnishing
10 of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance and opera-
11 tion of farms; repairing, altering, improving or providing
12 facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the juris-
13 diction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided
14 for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary employees
15 and purchase of materials; purchase of seventy passenger
16 motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed
17 \$375,000 for expenses of travel of employees; uniforms or
18 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September
19 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; and aid to State
20 or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved
21 August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for the
22 support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Ad-
23 ministration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care;
24 \$715,465,000: *Provided*, That allotments and transfers may
25 be made from this appropriation to the Department of

1 Health, Education, and Welfare (Public Health Service),
2 the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments, for disburse-
3 ment by them under the various headings of their applicable
4 appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care
5 and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administra-
6 tion: *Provided further*, That the foregoing appropriation is
7 predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an
8 average of 140,490 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1959
9 including members in State or Territorial homes, and if a
10 lesser number is experienced such appropriation shall be
11 expended only in proportion to the average number of bene-
12 ficiaries furnished such care and treatment.

13 OUTPATIENT CARE

14 For expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to
15 beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, as authorized
16 by law; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for re-
17 placement only; uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
18 ized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for expenses of
19 travel of employees; \$75,399,000.

20 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

21 For expenses necessary for maintenance and operation
22 of supply depots, including purchase of one passenger motor
23 vehicle for replacement only, uniforms or allowance therefor,
24 as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$7,400 for expenses
25 of travel of employees, \$2,055,000.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including burial awards authorized by title VIII of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 117), and subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Administration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$3,200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, payments authorized by titles VI and VII of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 114-116), and for benefits authorized by the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956, \$700,000,000, to remain available until expended:

1 *Provided*, That the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1958,
2 in the appropriation for "Automobiles and other con-
3 veyances for disabled veterans", shall be merged with this
4 appropriation.

5 VETERANS INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

6 For military and naval insurance; for the payment of
7 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance
8 fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance
9 Act of 1940, as amended; and for payment of liabilities
10 under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951; \$51,100,-
11 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the
12 unexpended balances as of June 30, 1958, in the appropria-
13 tions for "Military and naval insurance", "National service
14 life insurance", and "Servicemen's indemnities" shall be
15 merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That cer-
16 tain premiums provided by law to be credited to any of the
17 above appropriations shall be credited to this appropriation:
18 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject to
19 the same statutory provisions and shall be available for the
20 same purpose as formerly applied to the aforementioned appro-
21 priations.

22 GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

23 For payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants
24 in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50
25 U. S. C. App. 1991-1996) or in accordance with part D

1 of title V of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957, for
2 expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans,
3 \$1,250,000.

4 CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY
5 FACILITIES

6 For hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and
7 for major alterations, improvements, and repairs and extend-
8 ing any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans
9 Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections
10 1701-1703 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat.
11 141), \$19,295,000, to remain available until expended:
12 *Provided*, That the unexpended balance as of June 30,
13 1958, in the appropriation for "Major alterations, improve-
14 ments, and repairs" shall be merged with this appropriation.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for
17 the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions",
18 "Readjustment benefits", and "Veterans insurance and
19 indemnities" may be transferred to any other of the men-
20 tioned appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of
21 the appropriations so augmented, and not to exceed \$500,000
22 of the appropriation "Veterans insurance and indemnities"
23 for the current year may be transferred to "Service-disabled
24 veterans insurance fund".

25 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration

1 for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall be
2 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
3 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

4 Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration
5 for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and "Out-
6 patient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and other
7 expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards authorized
8 by title VIII, Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 117)
9 (38 U. S. C., ch. 12A)), for beneficiaries of the Veterans
10 Administration receiving care under such appropriations.

11 No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Veter-
12 ans Administration (except the appropriation for "Con-
13 struction of hospital and domiciliary facilities") shall be
14 available for the purchase of any site for or toward the con-
15 struction of any new hospital or home.

16 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
17 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
18 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
19 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
20 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
21 istrator of Veterans Affairs.

22 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
24 pendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific
25 limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for

1 such travel expenses may not exceed the amounts set forth
2 therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appro-
3 priations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to
4 travel performed by uncompensated officials or local boards
5 and appeal boards of the Selective Service System.

6 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are ex-
7 pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and
8 no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expendi-
9 tures therefor under each such appropriation may not ex-
10 ceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall
11 not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or
12 traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the per-
13 formance of the authorized functions of the agencies for
14 which funds are herein provided, nor to the purchase of
15 newspapers and periodicals necessary for the care and wel-
16 fare of patients and members in Veterans Administration
17 hospitals and domiciliary facilities.

18 SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
20 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
21 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
22 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
23 period of active military or naval service and has within
24 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
25 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not

1 more than one year made application for restoration to his
2 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
3 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
4 former position and has not been restored thereto.

5 SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
6 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-
7 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
8 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organi-
9 zations concerned with the function or activity for which
10 the appropriation concerned is made.

11 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made avail-
12 able by the provisions of this title shall be used for the pur-
13 chase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing
14 new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That
15 this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been
16 approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

17 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this
18 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
19 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
20 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
21 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
22 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
23 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
24 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
25 half time or more in personnel administration consisting of

1 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
 2 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
 3 classification; employee relations and services; training; wage
 4 administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

5 SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Inde-
 6 pendent Offices—General Provisions" in this title shall apply
 7 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

8 TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

9 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
 10 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
 11 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
 12 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to
 13 make such contracts and commitments without regard to
 14 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
 15 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
 16 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
 17 Budget for the fiscal year 1959 for each such corporation
 18 or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

19 FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

20 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXAMINATION

21 EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

22 Not to exceed a total of \$1,600,000 shall be available for
 23 administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank
 24 Board, and shall be derived from funds available to the Fed-
 25 eral Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal

1 Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the
2 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
3 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for
4 the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board
5 may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities
6 of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks,
7 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and
8 other agencies of the Government (including payment for
9 office space) : *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in con-
10 nection with the conservatorship of institutions insured by
11 the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or
12 preparation for or conduct of proceedings under section 5
13 (d) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 or section 407
14 of the National Housing Act and all necessary expenses (in-
15 cluding services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
16 including other personal services) in connection with the
17 handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of se-
18 curities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale,
19 issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on,
20 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
21 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative
22 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
23 not to exceed \$55,000 shall be available for expenses
24 of travel: *Provided further*, That members and alter-
25 nates of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council

1 shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board as ap-
2 proved by the Board for transportation expenses incurred in
3 attendance at meetings of or concerned with the work of such
4 Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu
5 of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any
6 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in
7 amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses
8 and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed,
9 and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal
10 Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12
11 U. S. C. 1421-1449) : *Provided further*, That the nonadmin-
12 istrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State
13 chartered institutions (other than special examinations deter-
14 mined by the Board to be necessary) shall not exceed
15 \$6,343,000.

16 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL
17 SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

18 Not to exceed \$720,000 shall be available for admin-
19 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis
20 and shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly
21 capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liqui-
22 dation of insured institutions or preparation for or conduct of
23 proceedings under section 407 of the National Housing Act,
24 liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured
25 institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward

1 the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the
2 case of insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and pay-
3 ments for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan
4 Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly allo-
5 cable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize
6 and may make payment for services and facilities of the
7 Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the
8 Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the
9 Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall
10 be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That
11 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for
12 the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the adminis-
13 trative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation
14 shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title
15 IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C.
16 1724-1730).

17 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

18 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ABACA

19 FIBER PROGRAM

20 Not to exceed \$47,000 of funds available to the General
21 Services Administration for the abaca fiber program shall be
22 available for administrative expenses incident to the abaca
23 fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be
24 exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capitalized ex-
25 penditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, pro-

tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available during the fiscal year 1959 for all administrative expenses of the Corporation (including use of the services and facilities of Federal Reserve banks), to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LIQUIDATION FUND

Not to exceed \$50,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds derived from liquidation of functions of Reconstruction Finance Corporation transferred to General Services Administration under Reorganization Plan

1 No. 1 of 1957 (22 F. R. 4633), shall be available dur-
2 ing the current fiscal year for administrative expenses inci-
3 dent to the liquidation of said functions: *Provided*, That as
4 used herein the term "administrative expenses" shall be con-
5 strued to include all salaries and wages, services performed
6 on a contract or fee basis, and travel and other expenses,
7 including the purchase of equipment and supplies, of adminis-
8 trative offices, but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of
9 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
10 with the termination of contracts or in the performance of
11 legal services: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
12 administrative expenses to the accounts shall be made in
13 accordance with generally recognized accounting principles
14 and practices.

15 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
16 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
17 THE ADMINISTRATOR, COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

18 Not to exceed \$1,675,000 shall be available for all ad-
19 ministrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of
20 carrying out the functions of the Office of the Administrator
21 under the program of housing loans to educational institu-
22 tions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended,
23 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall be exclusive
24 of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
25 banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks,

1 and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating
2 the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August
3 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been
4 designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository
5 of public money of the United States: *Provided*, That not to
6 exceed \$65,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
8 THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

9 Not to exceed \$400,000 of funds in the revolving
10 fund established pursuant to title II of the Housing
11 Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be available for
12 administrative expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of
13 payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
14 banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks,
15 and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating
16 the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August
17 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been
18 designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository
19 of public money of the United States.

20 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
21 THE ADMINISTRATOR, REVOLVING FUND (LIQUIDAT-
22 ING PROGRAMS)

23 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$600,000
24 shall be available for administrative expenses (including not
25 to exceed \$38,000 for travel), but this amount shall be ex-

1 clusive of expenses necessary in the case of defaulted obliga-
2 tions to protect the interests of the Government and legal
3 services on a contract or fee basis and of payment for services
4 and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member
5 thereof, any servicer approved by the Federal National Mort-
6 gage Association, the Federal home-loan banks, and any
7 insured bank within the meaning of the Act of August
8 23, 1935, as amended, creating the Federal Deposit In-
9 surance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been
10 designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository
11 of public money of the United States.

12 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL
13 NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

14 Not to exceed \$4,750,000 shall be available for admin-
15 istrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and
16 shall be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including ex-
17 penses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or
18 fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of
19 securities, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures,
20 fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services
21 performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not
22 including other personal services) in connection with the ac-
23 quisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement,
24 or disposition of real or personal property belonging to said

1 Association or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries,
 2 wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed out-
 3 side of the continental United States, expenses of services
 4 performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the
 5 performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses
 6 reimbursable from other Government agencies, and said As-
 7 sociation may utilize and may make payment for services and
 8 facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies
 9 of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution of ad-
 10 ministrative expenses to the accounts of the Association shall
 11 be made in accordance with generally recognized account-
 12 ing principles and practices: *Provided further*, That not to
 13 exceed \$137,500 shall be available for expenses of travel.

14 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-
 15 TIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINIS-
 16 TRATION

17 For administrative expenses in carrying out duties im-
 18 posed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$7,300,000 of
 19 the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration
 20 shall be available, in accordance with the National Housing
 21 Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), including uniforms or
 22 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
 23 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131): *Provided*, That,
 24 except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obli-

gations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500) ; and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$750) : *Provided further*, That nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$38,500,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed the amount appropriated for such expenses by title I of this Act shall be available for the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401-1433), including not to exceed \$900,000 for expenses of travel; purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131) ; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction

1 of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies
2 with the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by
3 such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the
4 aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects
5 will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expendi-
6 tures by the Administration for such purpose shall be
7 considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received
8 from such payments may be used only for the payment of
9 necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Ad-
10 ministration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided*
11 *further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Adminis-
12 tration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out
13 its duties imposed by law, shall not exceed \$1,800,000.

14 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISION

15 SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for
16 expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this
17 title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
18 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
19 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
20 hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-
21 time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
22 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
23 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
24 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
25 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-

1 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
 2 classification; employee relations and services; training;
 3 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
 4 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
 5 and reporting.

6 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
 8 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
 9 corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used
 10 for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support
 11 or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

12 TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL 13 APPROPRIATIONS

14 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

15 SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA AND 16 TEXAS WATER STUDY COMMISSIONS

17 *For necessary expenses of the United States Water*
 18 *Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-*
 19 *Florida, \$50,000, and for the United States Water Study*
 20 *Commission for Texas, \$50,000: Provided, That these ap-*
 21 *propriations shall be effective only upon enactment into law*
 22 *of S. 4021 and H. R. 12216.*

23 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

24 INPATIENT CARE

25 *For an additional amount for "Inpatient care",*
 26 *\$1,802,000.*

1 *DEPARTMENT OF LABOR*2 *BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY*3 *UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND*4 *FEDERAL EMPLOYEES*

5 *Appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Unem-*
6 *ployment compensation for veterans", and for "Unemploy-*
7 *ment compensation for Federal employees", are hereby*
8 *merged into a single account to be known as "Unemploy-*
9 *ment compensation for veterans and Federal employees".*

10 *DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,*11 *AND WELFARE*12 *OFFICE OF EDUCATION*13 *DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES*

14 *For grants and payments under the National Defense*
15 *Education Act of 1958, \$53,300,000 of which \$8,000,000*
16 *shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds;*
17 *\$25,000,000 for grants to States and loans to nonprofit*
18 *private schools for science, mathematics, and modern lan-*
19 *guage teaching facilities and \$1,800,000 for grants to States*
20 *for supervisory and other services; \$5,000,000 for grants*
21 *to States for area vocational education programs; and*
22 *\$7,200,000 for grants to States for testing, guidance and*
23 *counseling: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective*
24 *only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13247, Eighty-fifth*
25 *Congress.*

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$750,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13247, Eighty-fifth Congress.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON AGING

8 *For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of*
9 *the White House Conference on Aging Act, including serv-*
10 *ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946,*
11 *as amended (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 *Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under*
16 *this head for the fiscal year 1959 shall be available for the*
17 *purposes of section 1 of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 201),*
18 *authorizing the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic*
19 *Energy to confer a medal on Rear Admiral Hyman George*
20 *Rickover, United States Navy.*

1 *POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT*2 *(Out of Postal Funds)*3 *TRANSPORTATION*4 *For additional amounts for "Transportation", fiscal*
5 *year 1957, \$23,000,000, and fiscal year 1958, \$31,000,000.*6 This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices
7 Appropriation Act, 1959".

Passed the House of Representatives August 22, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13856

[Report No. 2495]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 22, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

AUGUST 22, 1958

Reported with an amendment

Calendar No. 2562

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13856

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 22, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. WILLIAMS) to the bill (H. R. 13856) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, viz:
At the end of the bill, insert the following new section:

1 SEC. . The Congress hereby requests the President,
2 from time to time during the fiscal year ending June 30,
3 1959, to review the expenditures programed by the executive
4 branch for such fiscal year and to issue such directives to
5 the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and other officials
6 in the executive branch of the Government as may be neces-
7 sary to achieve the maximum reduction in the expenditures
8 of the executive branch during such fiscal year consistent
9 with the objectives of maintaining essential Government serv-

1 ices, providing adequately for the common defense, and fos-
2 tering a healthy national economy; all with a view toward
3 achieving an aggregate of at least 2 per centum on defense
4 appropriations and at least 4 per centum on other appropria-
5 tions but not more than 10 per centum on any one item,
6 reduction in the expenditures programed by the executive
7 branch as of July 1, 1958, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1959. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize
9 executive action to decrease expenditures for interest on the
10 public debt, veterans compensation, or pensions, Federal
11 and State cooperative benefit programs, and expenditures
12 from trust funds. A report of action taken under this chapter
13 shall be contained in the 1960 budget.

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 13856

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. WILLIAMS) to the bill (H. R. 13856) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and officers, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 22, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

21. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Adopted the conference report on H. R. 12226, to extend until June 30, 1959, the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation, including new authority to operate salt water distillation facilities and continuation of authority for sugar production. p. 17600
22. FRUITS. Sen. Langer inserted an article on a proposed chokecherry preserve industry in N. D. pp. 17752-3

SENATE - August 23

23. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 13192 (H. Rept. 2704). The Senate had passed the bill earlier as reported by the Appropriations Committee. pp. 17787-88, 17826-48, 17850-62, 17955-6, 17974-8, 17991-2, D897-98 This bill will now be sent to the President.
24. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 13856. (pp. 17865-76) Rejected, 30 to 45, an amendment by Sen. Williams, for himself and several others, which would have requested the President to review expenditures programmed by the Federal agencies during 1959, and to reduce expenditures 2 percent on defense items, and 4 to 10 percent on expenditures of other agencies (except for certain fixed cost items), and to report on actions taken on such a review to be included in the 1960 budget. (pp. 17868-74) The House concurred in the Senate amendments with an amendment of its own. (p. 17965) The Senate then concurred in the House amendment. (pp. 17994-7) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Received from the President a supplemental appropriation request for the Departments of Labor and Treasury (S. Doc. 119). p. 17758

25. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 12281, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to exchange lands to provide for an administrative site in the El Portal area of the Yosemite National Park, including the exchange of National Forest land. (p. 17790) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Sen. Morse inserted a series of resolutions adopted by the Ore. State Labor Council relating to forestry, timber, forest disease, water power, etc. pp. 17776-8

26. BUTTER; CHEESE. Agreed to the House amendments to S. 2006, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to relieve the Surgeon General of the Army and Navy from sitting with the Secretary of Agriculture on appeals boards to decide appeals from the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury on cases involving deleterious substances in butter or oleomargarine or in any substance in the manufacture of so-called filled cheese. (pp. 17786-7) This bill will now be sent to the President.

27. SCHOOL LUNCHES. Agreed to the House amendment to S. 1764, to authorize payment of the cost of free lunches for needy children in the D. C. public schools. (p. 17787) This bill will now be sent to the President.

28. FOOD ADDITIVES. Passed with amendments H. R. 13254, to prohibit the use of food additives until after adequate tests of their safety have been determined. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Williams to exempt from the bill those products regulated under the Poultry Products Inspection Act. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill. (pp. 17791-2, 17938) This bill will now be sent to the President.

elimination of the Senate limitation of 300 rural redevelopment counties, of the appointment of local redevelopment committees, and of the specific employment of private firms for technical assistance; and (e) minor changes in the urban renewal part of the program."

13. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire stated that the April 1 reduction in dairy price supports cost Wis. dairymen \$8 $\frac{1}{2}$ million in the past 4 months, and that at the same time consumers had not benefited, and alleged that the Administration's policies were aiding only the middleman. He inserted a table showing the increase in USDA expenditures since 1953, and quoted from a 1952 speech by the President as a basis for contending that the Secretary was following a contrary policy. pp. 17534-6
Sen. Martin, Iowa, spoke on "Fifty Facts For Farmers," citing various statistics and information to show that trends in agriculture were favorable. pp. 17614-6
14. EDUCATION. Agreed, 66 to 15, to the conference report on H. R. 13247, the national defense education bill. pp. 17577-87
Sen. Neuberger inserted an article on the national defense education bill. H. R. 13247. p. 17753
15. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed as reported, 57 to 20, H. R. 13580, to increase the public debt limit to \$288 billion through fiscal year 1959, and \$283 billion thereafter. pp. 17629-30, 17725, 17729-49, 17753-4
16. PERSONNEL. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1903, to provide that Presidential appointees who serve specific terms of more than 2 years overseas shall be entitled to travel expenses, the same as other Federal employees, when they return to their place of residence at the end of their tour of duty. p. 17590
Sen. Allott commended Federal employees who "under handicaps of more work with fewer people, are doing so well in the field of public service," and cited the Federal Housing Administration office in Colo. as an example. p. 17540
17. FOREIGN AID. Senate began debate on H. R. 13192, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1959. The committee amendments were adopted. pp. 17747-50
Sen. Watkins submitted an amendment to be proposed to H.R. 13192, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1959, to add \$2.5 million to the bill and allow the President to use such funds to alleviate economic hardships overseas caused by the application of the application of the escape clause provision of the Trade Agreements Act. p. 17515
18. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Sens. Schoeppel urged enactment of legislation to extend Public Law 480 so as to aid in sales of surplus farm commodities. pp. 17529-30
19. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 13856, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 2495). p. 17754
Sens. Bridges and Williams submitted an amendment to be proposed to H. R. 13856, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959, to request the President to reduce expenditures 2% on defense items, and 4 to 10% on other appropriations (except for fixed cost items such as interest, pensions, Federal-State cooperative benefits, or veterans compensation), with a report on actions taken on such review to be included in the 1960 budget. p. 17754
20. CONTRACTS. Passed as reported H.R. 11749, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 6 months. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 17558, 17596-9

tions for a revised foreign policy toward the so-called uncommitted and underdeveloped nations of Asia and Africa.

Mr. MORSE pointed out that the present policy of regarding these sectors from a predominantly strategic point of view, leading us to seek bases of military operation and to offer arms and weapons to governments, was mistaken. He said that the peoples of Asia and Africa see no advantage in accepting arms when what they want and need is help toward a better life. They need food, medicine, schools, factories, and the means and techniques of producing the goods of life rather than bombs and bullets, Mr. MORSE declared.

His remarks, moreover, were not the consequence of observation from afar. He headed the United States Senate delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi, India, where he met and talked with leaders of the Asian and African nations, among them Prime Minister Nehru of India. Of Mr. Nehru, Senator MORSE said:

"The masses of Asia and Africa are following the views of Prime Minister Nehru of India in preference to the views of the government leaders of Great Britain and the United States. Make no mistake about it. Nehru's emphasis on the strengthening of the political rights of the individual and his economic standards has a wide appeal in the underdeveloped countries. They see in Nehru and his 5-year economic plan for India a world leader who not only speaks a political philosophy of peace and humanitarian idealism, but who also offers a specific program for the economic betterment of the mass poverty of Asia and Africa. They refer to Nehru's program as the best possible offensive against communism."

On another major international issue, that of testing of nuclear weapons, Mr. MORSE was, as far as we know, the only Senator to offer a resolution in the Senate calling upon our Government to do everything possible to find ways of ceasing the tests pending definitive reports on the worldwide danger of radiation poisoning.

It seems to us that at a period when the need for high-minded leadership in the United States is so great, and when the caliber of most persons in public life leaves much to be desired, the Democratic Party and the American people would do well not to overlook the capacities of Senator MORSE.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 2020. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Social Security Act;

S. 2117. An act directing the Secretary of the Army to transfer certain buildings to the Crow Creek Sioux Indian Tribe;

S. 2469. An act for the relief of Dr. Brant Bonner;

S. 3142. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to extend the authority to lease out Federal building sites until needed for construction purposes and the Act of June 24, 1948 (62 Stat. 644), and for other purposes;

S. 3503. An act for the relief of Marie Inette Koromos;

S. 3741. An act to facilitate administration and management by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the United States within national forests;

S. 3754. An act to provide for the exchange of lands between the United States and the Navaho Tribe, and for other purposes;

S. 3915. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Yoshimoto;

S. 3944. An act to authorize the negotiation of a compact between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, for the development of a highway to provide access to the northwest angle in such State;

S. 4032. An act for the relief of Mercedes Svaldi;

S. 4088. An act to approve a repayment contract negotiated with the Heart Mountain Irrigation District, Wyoming, and to authorize its execution;

S. 4113. An act for the relief of Harold Pangellnan; and

S. 4214. An act for the relief of Mary F. C. Leute, the widow of Joseph Henry Leute.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2039) to clarify the requirements with respect to the performance of labor imposed as a condition for the holding of mining claims on Federal lands pending the issuance of patents therefor, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11477) to amend chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, to provide for the admission of certain evidence, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13192) making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. GARY, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. DENTON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. CANNON, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. FORD, and Mr. MILLER of Maryland were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 13262. An act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act; and

H. R. 13760. An act to provide for the denial of passports to persons knowingly engaged in activities intended to further the international Communist movement.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 3368. An act to amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants;

H. R. 6282. An act for the relief of the former shareholders and debenture note holders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation;

H. R. 9262. An act for the relief of the estate of A. A. Alexander;

H. R. 10473. An act for the relief of Nipolito C. DeBaca;

H. R. 12126. An act to provide further protection against the introduction and dissemination of livestock diseases, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12226. An act to amend the Virgin Islands Corporation Act (63 Stat. 350), and for other purposes;

H. R. 13247. An act to strengthen the national defense and to encourage and assist in the expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13450. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13475. An act to authorize an exchange of lands at the Rochester Fish-Cultural Station, Indiana;

H. R. 13580. An act to increase the public-debt limit; and

H. R. 13678. An act to provide in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 13856, Calendar 2562, the independent offices appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 13856) making appropriations for sundry executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONROE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 13856) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Washington; I wish to retain the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this is the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959, to replace the bill vetoed by the President on August 4.

In titles I, II, and III of the bill, the amounts for the 16 agencies and 10 corporation activities are identical with the amounts agreed to in conference on the vetoed bill (H. R. 11574), with 2 exceptions: The payment of \$589 million to the civil service retirement and disability fund is deleted; and \$100,000 was added by the House to the General Services Administration, to provide for the monetary allowance to former Presidents, together with staff and office space, and for pensions to widows of former Presidents, as authorized this week in Senate bill 607.

The total in the bill for independent offices is \$5,993,404,900; and the total in the vetoed bill was \$6,582,304,900.

In title IV of the bill, the committee has recommended additional supplemental estimates for several departments and agencies, in the amount of \$110,052,000, as compared to estimates totaling \$244,210,000. Most of these requests were supplemental estimates, sent to the House, as well as to the Senate, and are authorized by legislation passed this week. In considering these estimates, the committee determined which items are urgently needed and which items can be deferred until the next Congress, and recommended a scaling down of the estimates accordingly. It was necessary for the items to be handled in this manner, because the House committee had determined that no other appropriation bills would be initiated.

One of these items is for inpatient care in the Veterans' Administration in the amount of \$1,802,000, to offset the lack of reimbursements, due to payments not being made by insurance companies on the basis of court decisions.

I defer to other subcommittee chairmen, to have them explain the items with which they are more familiar.

The amounts I have stated are those which will have to be maintained.

The several chairmen of the other subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee sat in on the deliberations on yesterday. Although these items technically are not part of the independent offices appropriation bill—for they belong in the appropriation bills for the other departments—yet it is necessary, under the circumstances, that the items be considered at this time, in connection with this measure.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc; and that the bill, as thus amended, be then considered, for the purpose of amendment, as original text, provided that any point of order against any amendment shall not be deemed to have been waived by the adoption of this proposed agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 46, after line 11, to insert:

"TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
INDEPENDENT OFFICES"

On page 46, after line 14, to insert:

"SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA AND TEXAS WATER STUDY COMMISSIONS"

"For necessary expenses of the United States Water Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida, \$50,000, and for the United States Water Study Commission for Texas, \$50,000: *Provided*, That these appropriations shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 4021 and H. R. 12216."

On page 46, after line 22, to insert:

"VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION
"Inpatient care"

"For an additional amount for 'Inpatient care', \$1,802,000."

At the top of page 47, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR"

"Bureau of Employment Security"

"Unemployment Compensation for Veterans and Federal Employees"

"Appropriations for the current fiscal year for 'Unemployment compensation for veterans,' and for 'Unemployment compensation for Federal employees,' are hereby merged into a single account to be known as 'Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees'."

On page 47, after line 9, to insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE"

"Office of Education"

"DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES"

"For grants and payments under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, \$53,300,000 of which \$8,000,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds; \$25,000,000 for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and modern language teaching facilities and \$1,800,000 for grants to States for supervisory and other services; \$5,000,000 for grants to States for area vocational education programs; and \$7,200,000 for grants to States for testing, guidance and counseling: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13247, 85th Congress."

At the top of page 48, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$750,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13247, 85th Congress."

On page 48, after line 5, to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY"

"White House Council on Aging"

"For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the White House Conference on Aging Act, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946, as amended (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000."

On page 48, after line 11, to insert:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT"

"Bureau of the Mint"

"Salaries and Expenses"

"Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1959 shall be available for the purposes of section 1 of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 201), authorizing the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to confer a medal on Rear Adm. Hyman George Rickover, United States Navy."

At the top of page 49, to insert:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT"

"(Out of postal funds)"

"Transportation"

"For additional amounts for 'transportation,' fiscal year 1957, \$23,000,000, and fiscal year 1958, \$31,000,000."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, at this time I shall be very glad to yield to any Senator who wishes to ask questions. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield to me?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington desire to retain the floor?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall hold the floor, in order to yield to any Senator

who wishes to ask questions about the independent offices portion of the bill. The chairmen of the other subcommittees are here, and will be glad to answer questions about the items with which they are concerned which were added to the bill.

Mr. President, at this time I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. As I understand, all the amendments in the bill—except the appropriation item for the civil service retirement fund—which were in the other bill when it was passed by the Congress and was sent to the President, have been retained.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes, they have been retained.

For the information of the Senators from Tennessee, let me state that the long-needed item for planning the Federal building in Memphis is included in the bill.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I appreciate that. My colleague [Mr. GORE] and I are very much interested in it.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield to me?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. As I understand, in the deficiency bill which was passed by the Senate last week, \$7 million-plus was restored to the civil-defense funds, so that the obligations of the Government under Public Law 606, on a matching basis, could be paid to the administrative help, teachers, and trainers, for civil defense. I understand this amount was eliminated in the conference, and was not agreed to in connection with the deficiency bill.

I understand that the pending bill also provides appropriations for civil defense; but I am unable to find any portion of that fund which is earmarked for the application the Congress already has pledged itself to make—but without any funds to carry it out.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct; no funds are included in this bill for that particular portion of the civil-defense program, because the law was passed after we had considered the original independent offices appropriation bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield to me?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. In the supplemental bill on which the Senate acted, as the bill went to the conference, there was in it a proviso that the \$3 million which was provided in the independent offices bill was to be carried over, for purposes of the new public law which was passed in July.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct, and the Senator from Minnesota was one of the sponsors of the amendment.

For some reason, the House conferees decided to eliminate it. It was to be available from the 1958 portion. It is not in the 1959 budget.

I am not familiar with what the conferees on the supplemental bill did; I

was not one of the conferees. I hoped the amount would be retained; but it was not.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Are we to understand that this bill does not provide any funds for civil defense?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The bill does provide funds for civil defense; it provides \$38,500,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does the bill provide any amount for the purpose of implementing Public Law 606?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No; nothing specifically for that purpose.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Will funds for that purpose be available?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Well, a specific authorization for that would have to be had.

Mr. MONRONEY. Would not it be in order for the Congress to legislate at this time on that point? As I understand from the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], there was a cut in some of the funds which were included for other purposes, although those funds would not thus be used, in order to make possible the use of approximately \$7 million which was urgently needed if the tens of thousands of people on which we must rely in the case of a national catastrophe are to be properly trained and maintained in a ready organization for civil defense.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield to me?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I was a member of the conference committee. The conferees on the part of the House would not accept a specific appropriation for Federal contributions. But \$3 million is available from previous years.

I would suggest to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] that they leave that available as it is, and permit the Director—if he cares to do so—to make it available for the Federal contributions.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Can he do so?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes, he can; as I understand; it is available for the uses of civil defense.

But if we tried to earmark it for that, we would run into difficulties, and it would be put out. I am confident of that.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Are the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] and I to understand from this colloquy that it is the understanding of the chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee [Mr. MONRONEY] and also the understanding of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who is one of the ranking minority members of Appropriations Committee itself, that the \$3 million, which is a carryover from 1958, can be used for the purposes of Public Law 606, for the Federal contributions aspect of that law?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding it can be used for the purpose of civilian defense if the Director wants to use it for that purpose.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The money is not available for matching purposes for the States.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is available for use.

Mr. MONRONEY. In other words, we would have to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. MONRONEY. Can we not ask permission to have it apply to Public Law 606, and thus have the \$3 million do \$6 million worth of work?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The bill is open to amendment. Provision for civilian defense is a part of the appropriation bill. If the Senate sees fit to put the matching funds provision in the bill, as it did in the supplemental appropriation bill, it can do so.

Personally, I think it should be done. The House has been adamant about this matter. This bill is a new version of a vetoed bill, which leaves the amount the same, with the exception of the two items I have mentioned.

I point out, however, that if the Senate puts an amendment such as this in the bill, it will have to go back to conference with the House, and the House has been almost adamant about the fact that we should not go to conference with this bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Why cannot the House accept our amendment?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It can if it wishes to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It seems to me the House ought to be accepting something. My experience in conferences has been that when we go to conference, the House gets what it wants.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have had that experience myself.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Washington has had more experience than I have had in that respect. Possibly he is immune to this sort of treatment. I must say my tender political skin seems to smart when, after a conference with our beloved brethren in the other House, we come out with less than what we thought was desirable, and much less than we thought should be provided.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The House comes out whole; we come out a little "skinned down."

Mr. MONRONEY. Is it not a fact that having an amendment containing a provision making available the \$3 million plus the \$3 million matching money from the States, would provide \$6 million payroll funds for teachers and others in the administrative functions of the State defense agencies?

Mr. MAGNUSON. If that is done; yes.

Mr. MONRONEY. But if we do not put such an amendment in the bill, we shall not be adding a cent to the bill making those funds available under Public Law 606. If nothing more than the \$3 million were added, so that we would receive only \$3 million worth of work, the House would be obstinate and not mindful of its task of watching the expenditures of the Treasury, if it turned down an amendment which, if adopted, would result in obtaining \$6 million worth of work for an expenditure of \$3 million in funds, rather than insist on paying \$3 million, all in Federal money, for the work.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to say, respectfully, to the chairman of the

committee and my colleagues, that I am just as much interested in this matter as they are; but it has been called to my attention that we agreed, in a conference on the supplemental appropriation bill, to strike out this amendment, after long hours of discussion.

Mr. RUSSELL. The conferees refused to recede on this amendment, and we made the House conferees take it back for a separate vote, and it was voted down in the House.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It would be very difficult for the Senate conferees to have the amendment considered again.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In the report on the supplemental appropriation bill we stated we were perfectly amenable, and Congress would at least be susceptible, to a sympathetic consideration of the matter, if and when the civil-defense agencies came forward with their plans.

Mr. MONRONEY. New money was added in the deficiency bill, with other totals changed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. We are not making a request for new money. We are merely trying to save the Government \$3 million by providing for \$3 million in matching funds, which would be available if the funds could be provided for under a one-line amendment in the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That would be true if the \$3 million as provided in the bill were used for that purpose, but I want to be frank. I do not think the \$3 million will be used for that purpose. I think the agency will wait 3 or 4 months to see what plans the States bring in under the law enacted with respect to matching funds for civil defense.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. It so happens I was in the conference on the supplemental appropriation bill. I think we all ought to have full knowledge of what transpired. I would be one of the last to defend action taken by the House which conflicts with the collective views of the Senate; but in this case the Senate had proposed \$4 million for matching funds of States, cities, and counties for the employment of personnel in the Civilian Defense Agency. The House refused to accept that amendment in conference. The Senate refused to recede. The House then took it back for a separate vote. The House insisted on its provision. We were prepared to go back and propose conferring further. I am not sure about the figures, the clerks of the committee will know the accurate figures; however, as I recall, the House agreed to allow \$2½ million. We insisted on our position in the Senate for the second time. It went back to the House, and the House allowed \$2½ million, or it may have been \$2 million.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Two and one-half million for salaries and expenses.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sure of this; we allowed \$2½ million. I think it was amendment No. 23. The House allowed \$2½ million for payments to States, cities, and counties to match payments for personnel. We accepted that. After the House voted on it twice and the

Senate voted on it twice, and we had agreed to it, I apprehend the bill would hit a considerable snag if the Senate increased the amount of \$2½ million, because it was voted on twice in each body.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The \$2½ million was for salaries and expenses.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I did not understand that was the action on the supplemental bill. I am appreciative to the Senator for this information. I understood the amount was well over \$2 million for emergency costs, and \$2 million for equipment and supplies, and nothing for Public Law 606 contributions.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is in error. It was either \$2 million or \$2½ million.

Mr. MAGNUSON. For salaries and expenses, which could be used for that purpose.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I know there are problems connected with this bill, and that the leader wants to get the bill over to the other body, and I am for that. Will the Independent Offices Appropriation Subcommittee look with favor upon a supplemental or deficiency request on this item in January?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Speaking for myself personally, I think we should. I think it is going to be a good program when the plans are received from the States. That is stated in the report. We passed the law. I think we ought to follow it up.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am in error. I want to correct it now. I am advised by the clerk who worked on the supplemental bill that the \$2½ million was for salaries and administration. I was definitely of the opinion that it was for Federal contributions. It turned out the House, having voted twice on it, did not allow anything for that purpose.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I regret that this is the case, but I am also a realist about the problem the bill faces and the time element involved. I recall the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] told me the other day he would look with favor upon a legitimate, reasonable request relating to the purposes of Public Law 606. On that basis, with the assurances we have had from the chairman of the subcommittee, the chairman of the committee, and the ranking members of the committee I would say to my good friend from Oklahoma, who is such a great tower of strength in the effort to build our civil defense program, we ought to permit the bill to go on its way.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I appreciate the attitude of my friends from Oklahoma and Minnesota. The Senate committee was forced to add a few amendments, I would say of a rather minor nature. Those amendments have been reviewed by the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee with the chairman of the committee in the other body. I have the feeling that if the Senate should add any further amendments to the bill all we would do is require that the bill go to conference. Then we would have to spend some time in conference, which

would delay the adjournment that we hope to have by this evening.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. For the third time, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations dealing with the independent offices. What is the status of the upgrading of manganese in the Butte, Mont., area, and especially in the domestic mining plant in Butte, Mont.?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The \$3 million is still in the bill. That would make the Butte operation eligible. The Senator from Montana, who has been so diligent about this matter, and I have been in contact with the Office of Defense Mobilization. We are hopeful the agency will carry out the intent of Congress in relation to the \$3 million, and Butte would be eligible. I think there would be a top priority. I hope the agency will not drag its heels, because I think this makes commonsense.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I appreciate what the distinguished Senator from Washington has said. What he said is in fact the view of the ranking Republican member of the committee, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, that is all I have to say on the independent offices portion of the bill. As I stated previously, there are some urgent matters which were added because of the fact that this bill is the last appropriation bill. I think those matters involve definite obligations of the Congress to appropriate money by reason of legislation which we have passed recently.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senators from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES and Mr. CORTON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senators from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH and Mr. PURTELL], the Senators from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA and Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], call up my amendment identified as 8-22-58-B.

Mr. President, I will not take long to explain the amendment.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have promised not to take long in explaining the amendment, but in order that the Members may be on notice that there will be a vote, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, may we ask that the amendment be read before

action on the request for the yeas and nays? I think the Senate is entitled to know what is in the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Surely.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. . The Congress hereby requests the President, from time to time during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, to review the expenditures programed by the executive branch for such fiscal year and to issue such directives to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and other officials in the executive branch of the Government as may be necessary to achieve the maximum reduction in the expenditures of the executive branch during such fiscal year consistent with the objectives of maintaining essential Government services, providing adequately for the common defense, and fostering a healthy national economy; all with a view toward achieving an aggregate of at least 2 percent on defense appropriations and at least 4 percent on other appropriations but not more than 10 percent on any one item, reduction in the expenditures programed by the executive branch as of July 1, 1958, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize executive action to decrease expenditures for interest on the public debt, veterans' compensation, or pensions, Federal and State cooperative benefit programs, and expenditures from trust funds. A report of action taken under this chapter shall be contained in the 1960 budget.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I make a point of order. The amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill, and is therefore subject to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona makes the point of order that the amendment is legislation and is subject to a point of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will require a two-thirds vote to suspend the rule.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I accept the fact that the amendment is legislation. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and I filed notice in this regard. I ask for the yeas and nays on a vote to suspend the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I renew my request for the yeas and nays on my motion to suspend the rules.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays are requested. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, inflation is still a number one threat in America. It is not only a serious threat,

but it is one the solution of which has not been met either by the legislative or the executive branch.

Today, instead of tackling this problem we are being asked to merely raise our debt ceiling further, thereby to enable us to finance our deficit spending schemes and further postpone the day of reckoning.

H. R. 13580, which was passed by the Senate yesterday, calls for an increase in our public debt by another \$8 billion. This is the second proposed increase this year.

The need for this increase is based upon the prospect of a \$12 billion deficit for the current fiscal year. This deficit comes on top of a \$3 billion deficit for last year. This is serious, and the sooner Congress recognizes the inflationary aspects of this situation the better.

The only real way to deal effectively with this situation is to cut spending or face the inevitable result of higher taxes. Therefore, I am joining Senator BRIDGES and others in introducing an amendment to this bill which would authorize a 4 percent reduction in the expenditures of every Government agency except military below that amount which has been appropriated for fiscal 1959, and a 2 percent reduction in our military appropriations. This still leaves the military appropriation higher than requested by the Defense Department or the Budget.

Under this amendment the cuts would not be mandatory. However this is an expression of opinion on the part of the Congress that it is our recommendation the funds should be rolled back. This is comparable to the action Congress took in 1950, at which time we passed a similar resolution to ask for a cutback in the appropriations.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I understand that the cut would not be compulsory. This would be an expression on the part of the Senate that we believe, in looking at the overall budget, the executive agencies and the various departments should be able to tighten their belts and squeeze out a little water and make some reductions. We have set as a goal the hope the reduction might be 4 percent on civilian matters and 2 percent on military matters. Is that correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. As I explained, we have a precedent for this. We took this same action in 1950.

This week, when Mr. Stans, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, testified before the Senate Committee on Finance, I asked him a direct question as to whether he would recommend such an amendment be adopted to an appropriation bill, and I will read his reply into the RECORD at this point.

I asked:

Would you say it would be advisable for us to make a broad, as an amendment to the final appropriations bill, cut across the board in the overall total, with discretionary authority in the administration as to how to apply it in various departments?

It has been done before.

Mr. Stans said:

As I recall, it was done in 1950 with respect to the 1951 budget.

If the Congress undertook to do that, I personally not only would encourage it, but would do my best to see that it was properly applied.

Mr. President, the adoption of our amendment should result in a savings of around \$2 billion in next year's budget.

This reduction would not apply to expenditures for interest on the public debt, veterans' compensation or pensions, Federal and State cooperative benefit programs or expenditures from trust funds. It would apply to all other departments and agencies of Government.

As these appropriation bills were considered many of us tried to reduce the amounts, but were unsuccessful. This is our last chance.

It should be pointed out that this is not the first time such procedure has been taken to cut appropriations. In 1950, Congress took similar action. As I have stated, only last week when testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Stans, the Director of the Budget, endorsed such an approach as being the most feasible manner in which to make an overall cut. He went further and told our committee that in his opinion such action, in the face of the present inflationary threat, was not only in order but necessary.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. The amendment also provides, as I understand it, that at the end of the fiscal year there would be a report to the Congress as to what the agencies and departments have been able to do as to carrying out the legislative hope. Is that a correct understanding?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. In the colloquy with Mr. Stans, we pointed out that there could be some withholding of spending on programs which have been authorized recently to combat the threat of recession. Now we have the renewed threat of inflation. Mr. Stans said he did not think we in Congress should criticize the executive branch for spending after we had appropriated the money unless we now go on record as being in favor of these cuts. Many of us have tried, unsuccessfully, to cut these appropriations. This is another and perhaps our last chance this year to curtail expenditures. Congress should go on record and express itself either for or against these expenditures and take its share of the responsibility.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. There are at least two reasons—perhaps three—why we might hope that progress could be made in the direction of the goal set out in the amendment.

First. The recession with which we were wrestling in the early part of the year has subsided in many areas, and has been alleviated in all.

Second. There is reason to believe that the rising cost of living scale which has been indicated by the index figures month

after month is about to reach a plateau. So the increased costs which we anticipated when some of the bills were passed will not necessarily follow.

Third. World conditions are more stabilized than they were at the time some of these measures were passed.

There is nothing mandatory about the amendment. It simply expresses the hope that various agencies and departments will make these curtailments. It seems to me that some agencies would respond to the appeal so as to have a good scorecard when they make their report to Congress. I shall support the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, any effort at economy is laudable, but 2 or 3 questions arise in my mind with respect to this amendment.

We all know that the Congress and the President do not always see eye to eye with respect to appropriations which are made. We have an example of it today. The Congress did not give the President as much as he wanted in the foreign aid appropriation. We gave him more than he said he wanted in the defense appropriations.

Would not the effect of this amendment be to give the President a sort of item veto, so that he could take all the saving out of some fund which Congress may have thought was essential to be provided, while maintaining those with respect to which Congress had to reduce the amount which the President had requested?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No. It would give the President certain discretionary authority. However, on page 2, line 5, there is the limitation that not more than 10 percent reduction on any one item in the expenditures programed by the executive branch may be made.

We do not propose to repeal appropriations or authorizations. We are merely suspending and delaying the spending on projects which can be postponed or abandoned. That is the only way to reduce spending.

The only other alternative would be for Congress to review all the appropriation bills and make specific cuts. This we were unable to do even when the bills passed. As the Senator from Georgia knows, we were unable to do it at the time we passed the appropriation bills. I know that he tried to reduce these appropriations on many occasions. He pointed out last night when we passed the debt ceiling bill, that Congress had failed to control expenditures and said then that some action was needed. He reviewed the record, showing where we had failed to roll back appropriations to what we conceived might be a more realistic level, in line with our ability to spend.

As the Senator from Georgia points out, there is a certain amount of discretionary authority being given to the President under this amendment, but we did this in 1950. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and I and other Senators who were studying the subject could conceive of no other way which would be fair, other than to go over all the bills, and spell out the spe-

cific items. That would be impossible. This does give to the executive branch instructions to reduce expenditures and pledges to them our full support.

Mr. RUSSELL. The purpose is worthy, but I greatly fear the effect of the amendment. Let me cite one illustration.

There has been a controversy between the Congress and the executive branch as to the size of the National Guard for 1959. The Executive had requested that the guard be reduced to 360,000, which was a reduction of exactly 10 percent. Congress said, "No; we are going to maintain the size of the guard at the present level. We will maintain it at 400,000."

Under this amendment, the authority of the Congress to maintain the National Guard at 400,000 could be specifically thwarted, because, by the 10-percent reduction which the President might make, he could throw the National Guard back to where he wanted it originally. All the effort we have exerted to try to maintain the National Guard would go for naught, and we would immediately give the President the instrument to annul our action in seeking to maintain the National Guard at a strength of 400,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I supported the position the Senator speaks about, and would be just as much concerned as he is if we were jeopardizing the National Guard. But I insist this amendment does not do that. Even without the adoption of this amendment, the President could withhold spending, and do exactly what we are talking about. All we do under this amendment is give our approval and pledge of support.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This was done in 1950, when the Korean war broke out President Truman—and I supported him in it—blocked many appropriations of Congress, and suspended further expenditures until after the Korean war was over.

The President has discretionary authority now. This amendment would give him the necessary moral support of Congress. With our endorsement these cuts can and would be made. It is not quite fair for us to appropriate \$80 billion to spend the next year, and then go back home and say, "The executive branch is throwing away money," when we ourselves were not willing to answer the rollcall and say, "Let us cut it back."

This amendment places the responsibility in the Congress, where it belongs. I think we should accept it. We did the same thing before, in 1950, and I think our country faces an equally serious crisis today.

The administration's requests to Congress through the Budget Bureau have been substantially increased by our action in nearly every instance.

Billions above budgetary requests have been appropriated by this Congress, and most of it has been justified as anti-inflationary measures.

We should not go home without rescinding some of this especially in the light of the renewed inflationary threat.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish the amendment could have that effect,

but, as the Senator has correctly stated, the President can now withhold the expenditure of appropriations. However, this amendment would be an invitation to him to withhold the expenditure of funds for purposes in which the Congress was interested and had appropriated more money than the President had asked for, while spending every dime of the appropriations which had been allowed, with respect to which Congress had given the full amount of the budget estimate by a very small majority vote.

In effect, I believe that the amendment would enable the President to exercise item vetoes with respect to certain items on which the views of the Chief Executive and the Congress are in conflict.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I am aware that this is not as good a way to reduce expenditures as though we had cut the appropriations when they were reported; but the time for doing that has passed.

Over a period of years an idea along this line has been proposed. It is workable. It would do no lasting harm, I sincerely hope the Senate will adopt the amendment.

I do not wish to occupy the floor at any length, because of the lateness of the hour on this closing day of Congress, but I urge the adoption of the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Delaware and others, including my colleague from Nebraska.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, this is obviously an attractive amendment at first impression but I agree with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] as to its effect and therefore believe it unwise. I think it would lead us into a very serious trap, especially in times of grave concern for the national security like this. When we place a fixed fiscal roof over ourselves in certain categories with percentages when we face the problems which we face in the world, we are making a tense resolution underwriting the concern of those who say that we put a price tag on everything—even security—that we are not worried about national security, but only about costs.

I feel I must vote "nay" on this particular amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I respect the position of the Senator from New York, and I am not questioning his sincerity in voting against the amendment. But in my opinion it is just as important to protect the security of the American economy as it is to protect the security of the world. I believe that the adoption of this amendment, if it were properly applied—and I do not believe we should vote for it unless we fully intend that the executive branch shall place it in operation—would result in a saving of between \$1½ billion and \$2 billion in next year's budget.

This is the minimum step we should take in the face of a \$12-billion deficit for this current fiscal year.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I believe this is an excellent approach. I wish to have my name added to the amendment as a cosponsor. I congratulate the Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DWORSHAK and Mr. COTTON addressed the Chair.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I believe that the adoption of the amendment is a means of placing discretionary authority in the hands of the President more strongly than it is there already, by way of encouragement. We must remember that the amounts which Congress has voted are substantially in excess of the budget requests called for. This is an excellent way to encourage the use of discretion on the part of the President, and I am happy to join the Senator in cosponsoring the amendment. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. I merely wish to take the opportunity to express my own appreciation to the Senator from Delaware for offering his amendment. It is an amendment on which the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has spent a great deal of time and thought. As the Senator from Delaware knows, the senior Senator from New Hampshire feels very strongly about this subject. From his many years of experience on the Committee on Appropriations and as chairman of that committee, he feels very strongly that it is perfectly feasible to adopt such an amendment. He is unavoidably absent from the Senate tonight, but he wished to make sure that the Senator from Delaware understood that the amendment had his very careful attention and that, from his experience on the Committee on Appropriations, he feels it is a very practical and feasible way to hold down expenditures.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Senator for his support. It is true that the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire not only is in favor of the amendment but he drafted the amendment in cooperation with the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the language. He would have presented the amendment himself had he been here, but in his absence I have taken over that task.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Delaware very highly for presenting the amendment, to which I have also added my name as a cosponsor. I believe the amendment points up the need for an item veto. It also shows the need for a single appropriation bill. We have now come to the end of the session, and we find the only recourse we have, after all the appropriating has been done, is to adopt an amendment like this. I hope the Senate will adopt the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations I have consistently sought to cut appropriations and to economize wherever possible. However, I was one of those in committee who favored increases in our national budget to provide additional jet bombers and Polaris submarines, because I believe regardless of deficits or economies, and the need to economize, we should give top priority to

national defense as we face Communist aggression and the many problems we face around the world.

I believe also that efforts have been made quite successfully throughout this session of Congress to attach the label of national defense to every conceivable spending program which had no justifiable reason to be adopted.

On the basis of national preparedness I believe we can give all the consideration to necessary spending, even if it is in excess of budget requests, but at the same time we must curtail all other programs which we can possibly curtail, and in that way cut down the potential deficit.

I should like to point out to the Senator from Delaware—and I am sure he is aware of the situation—that we have more than 2½ million civilian employees in the Federal Government, and that the payroll currently is almost \$1 billion a month, which is approximately the size of the anticipated deficit. On that basis we could cut by at least 10 percent, if not more, the number of the employees, as the Senator from Virginia has frequently pointed out. We could probably save a billion dollars, if not a billion and a half dollars by cutting out unnecessary employees in the civilian branch of our Government. On that basis I think we can justifiably contend that we could have greater economy and greater efficiency in the operations of the Federal Government without jeopardizing in any way the need of giving top priority to the national defense budget.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator.

I, too, have complete confidence in the President in applying the cuts where they could be made without jeopardizing our national defense or security. I am in favor of giving the item veto power to the President, and its adoption would certainly help cut unnecessary expenditures. We will not really meet this problem or be able to cut unnecessary expenditures until we do give the President that authority. In the meantime we can adopt this amendment. It is an effort to achieve some degree of financial stability in our country.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. PURTELL. I am very much pleased to be a cosponsor of the amendment. I believe we should emphasize and reemphasize that it is not a mandatory provision.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. However, it would have the effect of reducing expenditures.

Mr. PURTELL. It is a discretionary provision. We should take into consideration the fact that certain actions were taken in Congress earlier this year to meet conditions which have changed since we took the actions. Is that not correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct.

Mr. PURTELL. The amendment would permit the President to use discretionary power to cut those expenditures in connection with which conditions have changed.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct. It would be an expression of our support for the President in reducing next year's expenditures by nearly \$2 billion.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. At the outset I should like to commend the distinguished Senator from Delaware and the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire for their wisdom in offering the amendment at this stage of the session. It seems to me that Congress has forgotten the ardent support most Members had for cutting appropriations a year ago.

Today it seems to me that in view of the deficit which has been piled up, not only for fiscal 1958, but for fiscal 1959 also, inflation is our major problem in this country. Deficits certainly feed the fires of inflation. I hope the Senate will adopt the amendment and give the President discretionary authority to cut the appropriations wherever they can be cut.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Senator for his support.

I emphasize that our amendment does not affect those expenditures such as interest, VA compensation, pensions, and so forth, the rates of which are fixed by law. Also, we leave certain discretionary authority with the President and the heads of each agency as to how they can best apply these cuts in each respective agency.

In the face of a \$12 billion deficit for the next fiscal year, it is imperative that this minimum reduction of \$2 billion be made.

Every Member of Congress knows that many of the increases in appropriations this year were made and defended as antirecession measures. The popular theme was spend—spend and borrow the difference—with the result that our appropriations for fiscal 1959 reached an alltime high for peacetime spending.

Our \$12 billion deficit for fiscal 1959 represents more than the total expenditures on all Government operations for any of the New Deal years prior to World War II. In not a single year between 1933 and 1940 did total Government expenditures reach the \$12 billion figure which now represents only next year's estimated deficit.

Our financial situation in America faces a crisis. Unless the stability of our Government is guaranteed, Government bonds will lose their popularity as the soundest investment.

Either we have to cut down spending—raise taxes—or face ruinous inflation.

Let us not forget the important lessons of history. More governments have failed as the result of reckless extravagance and disastrous inflation than ever were destroyed by armies. The historian Gibbons tells us that the great Roman Empire fell not as a result of the invasion of the armies from without, but as a result of the moral decay of its public officials and the people, accompanied by waste and extravagance on the part of the Government and the ruinous inflation resulting therefrom.

Some of the great powers of today are in serious financial difficulty as a result of the destruction of their currency through ruinous inflation. That must not happen in America.

Nobody wants to raise taxes and, apparently, not enough want to stop spending. But let us stop kidding the American people. This present fiscal policy of having our Government spend a billion dollars per month above its income cannot be defended and it has to stop.

The inflationary effects of our failure to deal with this huge prospective deficit can be disastrous. Already, more than one-half of the value of the American dollar has been destroyed during the past 20 years. That means that in 20 years, one-half the purchasing value of every savings account, every pension fund and every Government bond has been destroyed by this erosion of the American dollar.

Today, we are confronted with another round of deficit spending and another spiral of inflation which will only further depreciate our currency.

Only last week, the Federal Reserve System, recognizing this threat, raised the discount rate from 1¾ percent to 2 percent and in so doing clearly indicated the step was being taken to check the threat of another round of inflation. Their action was described as a method of applying the brake. Yet, we are applying the brakes without first taking our foot off the accelerator. Let us cut down on the gas, or Government spending, and we would not need so much to use our brakes.

Heavy Government spending and huge Federal deficits are the basic causes of inflation. Large deficits and heavy Government expenditures represent extra gas being poured into our economy for the purpose of accelerating the boom.

We are now confronted with the situation where we are pouring these billions into our economy through the various antirecession proposals for the avowed purpose of accelerating our economy, and at the same time we find the Federal Reserve Board raising interest rates as a method of applying the brakes to check these inflationary threats; and there is even some talk of reestablishing price and wage controls. This is just as ridiculous, and it will be just as destructive, as it would be for a man speeding down the highway at 70 miles an hour to step on the accelerator at the same time he was applying the brakes in an effort to bring his car under control.

America is a great country. It is our responsibility to keep it rich and strong both morally and physically as well as financially. But we can only do this by each of us doing his part.

First. We, as public officials, must stop promising everything to every pressure group for the sole purpose of getting ourselves reelected or for the purpose of perpetuating our political party in power; and,

Second. Each of us, in our individual capacity as State or local officials, as business, farmer, or labor groups, or as just average citizens, must stop trying

to unload on the Federal Government all those responsibilities which we once recognized as our own.

Let us not overlook the fact that the interest alone on our national debt today is more than the total cost of all Government operational expenditures in any peacetime year prior to 1938.

The addition of the \$12 billion deficit for the next 12 months to our national debt, without any foreseeable method of paying it, means not only are we saddling the future generations with this extra \$12 billion debt but also that it will cost them another \$360 million per year in extra interest charges to service this extra debt over the years to come.

Think of it. It will cost our children and grandchildren an extra \$1 million per day just to pay the interest on this \$12 billion deficit which we propose to add to the national debt next year.

It is argued that our huge national debt is the inevitable result of war. However, I point out that over one-third of our \$280 billion debt is not the result of war, but the result of peacetime deficit spending. In the past 28 years, our Government has lived within its income only 4 times.

Our estimated deficit for fiscal 1959 added to our last year's deficit will more than cancel out the total of all the accumulated surpluses in the only 4 years of the past 28 in which we did have a balanced budget.

I strongly urge that Congress face this problem and adopt this amendment, thereby making this minimum cut in next year's expenditures by the \$2½ billion as proposed.

Unless some such action is taken to deal with this prospective \$12 billion deficit, the 85th Congress will go down in the RECORD as the most "financially irresponsible Congress in American history."

To those who are not concerned over this threat of inflation and say, "It can't happen in America," I say, "It is happening."

We are already well advanced toward that road where Government deficits are looked upon as just something to be expected or something that, if ignored, the evil will pass away.

As public officials we apparently neither have the will to cut expenditures nor the courage to levy the necessary tax to meet expenses. I ask this question, "If we don't do it now, when are we going to meet this challenge?"

It is time that we re-establish both in the mind of every Member of Congress and in the mind of every member of the executive branch that sound Jeffersonian principle:

I place economy among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest of dangers to pursue our independence. * * * The same prudence which in private life would forbid our paying our money for unexplained projects, forbids it in the disposition of public money. (Thomas Jefferson.)

Mr. President, I think the adoption of this amendment is very clearly in the best interests of the American economy. I repeat what I said earlier: There is nothing mandatory, but it is an expres-

sion on the part of every Senator voting that we will support the executive branch if it will make these cuts, even though it hurts some of our own pet projects, and if properly applied the saving would be around \$2 billion.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I may say that the question was before the committee and was thoroughly discussed at various times. It is definitely legislation upon an appropriation bill. It will be necessary to suspend the rule. It is a rider.

We have heard many discussions on the floor about improper procedure when we endeavor to suspend the rule to attach a legislative rider to an appropriation bill. That is one procedure to which I object.

But my specific objection is that if such an amendment were adopted, it would have a bad effect, to which I shall not be a party, namely, it would place in the hands of the President the discretion to make economies in the reserve operations of the defense, in the National Guard, or elsewhere. I shall not impose such restrictions upon the President or demand of him that he use his discretion to make a reduction of that kind.

The committee has endeavored, in every phase of its consideration of the military appropriation, to reduce items as they came to us from the different units of the Department of Defense, as well as from the Bureau of the Budget. To the best of our judgment, what we as members of the committee have recommended to the Senate and to Congress, has been the minimum which we could determine after many weeks and months of hearings, during which we developed the facts concerning our military needs.

I do not favor accepting, at the last minute, a proposal of this kind, which would say to the President, "You must make a reduction, percentagewise, from the total sum appropriated. Where you apply it will be at your discretion."

I will not agree to imposing such a burden and responsibility on the President. I have endeavored at every step of the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations, using my best judgment, after all facts had been given to us, to recommend and to vote for the sum of money which I thought was the wisest amount to appropriate.

Therefore, I shall have to oppose the amendment for two specific reasons. First, it will be necessary to suspend the rule, and I will not agree to that. Second, we have done our best to report the proper amount in the military appropriation. I will not say, after I voted in committee, that I did wrong, and that I am now asking the President to use his judgment to reduce what I thought was proper, when I voted for the sum contained in the appropriation bill.

Therefore, I have to oppose the amendment, even though I know my friend, the distinguished Senator from Delaware, is one of the ablest Members of this body. He possibly is one of the greatest financiers in the Senate, in that he can analyze any item relating to an appropriation or items relating to funds. He is

one of the ablest members of the Committee on Finance. There is nothing about legislative procedure with which he is not familiar.

I know that he is acting on behalf of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the senior ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, in offering the amendment, because the Senator from New Hampshire is unable to be on the floor at this time.

I hope the amendment will be rejected. It is not a good amendment to be placed upon the bill at this time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Again I emphasize that this would not be the first time the rule had been suspended for the adoption of such an amendment. We did it in 1950, when President Truman was in the White House. If I recall correctly, both the Senator from Minnesota and I supported the amendment at that time. I have just as much confidence in President Eisenhower as I had in President Truman. If we want to reduce expenditures this is our last chance.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I have a high regard for the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from New Hampshire. I would not wish my remarks before to indicate anything to the contrary. I respect their sincerity and skill, and wisdom as they see it in what they propose. I should like to ask the Senator from Delaware this question, however.

As we all know, ceilings tend to become floors. The amendment really specifies certain percentages as objectives for the President. In addition, I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that certain categories of expenditures are not the type in which to make reductions. They are set forth in the next to the last paragraph—interest on the debt, veterans' compensation, Federal and State cooperative benefit programs, and so on.

In view of the volition which we all have, and the confidence in the President which we have, certainly on this side of the aisle, I wonder if we will not establish what we think are floors, but which will really become ceilings on reductions in the whole budget-making process, and therefore frustrate the whole design of the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think this is the proper way to cut appropriations. It is now our only way. That opinion is shared by Mr. Stans, the Director of the Budget, who has endorsed the principle of this amendment.

I have complete confidence in the President. I am certain that he will properly administer the proposed cuts. Certainly there will be no cuts in the interest on the debt. That is a fixed payment. So are the payments for veterans' compensation, pensions, and certain other payments fixed by law.

This is not only a proper amendment but it is exactly what we did in 1950, when confronted with a deficit of a small fraction of that confronting us today.

Mr. JAVITS. Would the Senator say that the condition of the world, in terms of national security, does or does not in-

indicate the need to retain flexibility in fiscal affairs, a flexibility of which the amendment tends to deprive us?

Mr. WILLIAMS. This does not unduly restrict the President. I think the amendment would tend to improve our fiscal condition, as did a similar amendment in 1950. We were then confronted with a deficit of \$1,500,000,000. Today, when we are spending at the rate of \$1 billion a month over and above the amount which is being taken in, I as one Member of Congress think we should, before we go home, give some indication of our concern about these expenditures and serve notice that we intend to reduce them.

Let us not forget that we have completely ignored the administration's recommendations in many instances by appropriating billions above their requested needs. Such extravagance by Congress cannot be defended in the face of a \$12 billion deficit. This amendment should be adopted.

Mr. JAVITS. If we made a material reduction in the number of unemployed—there are now approximately five million—the gross national product and the national income of the United States would far overtake the deficit, and trade policies and development policies will help us to do that.

Our real problem is that we reef in our sails when we ought to be sailing commensurately with the modern situation and our great opportunities.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I shall vote against the suspension of the rule. I shall do so, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, for a very practical reason. The bill has once been vetoed. It is back in the same form. The committees of the Senate and the House have agreed to 4 or 5 additional amendments, which the House has agreed to accept.

If we suspend the rule and attach this amendment—with the substance of which I agree in great part—we shall simply tie up the bill and will not be able to proceed to finish the business of the Senate tonight.

I hope the Senate will not vote to suspend the rule.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wholly concur in what the Senator from Massachusetts has said. I think the proposed course would be bad policy and bad practice. If this amendment were adopted, I believe we would do nothing but delay the Senate.

So I hope the Senate will not vote in favor of the motion to suspend the rule.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wish to speak for only a minute on this matter.

There are other reasons why the amendment should not be added to the bill. First of all, I doubt very much that the amendment is constitutional. The Constitution provides that the President shall either sign a bill or shall return it to the Congress; the President is not given the power of an item veto.

Furthermore, the amendment would say, in effect, that the Appropriations Committee would be 90 percent correct and 10 percent wrong, no matter what it might do, and that thus the President could eliminate the 10 percent.

Furthermore, the Congress is trying to adjourn sine die tonight; but if the rule is suspended and if the amendment is agreed to, and if the Congress then adjourns sine die, it might just as well turn over the government to the Bureau of the Budget. In that event, what would happen to the National Guard or the Rural Electrification Administration, to post office projects, to the Federal building's under General Services Administration, and to other important projects? In such cases, no matter what the Congress might have provided, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget could select any post office project—for instance that he did not like, and could say, "This is out."

This amendment would not lead to economy. Instead, it would lead to more tugs of war and more political manipulations—and more so than any other piece of legislation the Congress could pass.

If the Congress is responsible for the appropriations it makes, this power should remain in the Congress, not in the Bureau of the Budget.

The Bureau of the Budget submits its budget estimates to Congress. The Congress assumes that the Bureau of the Budget has carefully examined the estimates, and then tells the Congress what it thinks it needs or what it thinks should be spent.

This amendment, if agreed to, would only give more political power to enable some persons to juggle around the appropriation items that Congress already had voted. In addition, the amendment is unconstitutional, because, in practical effect, it amounts to a provision for an item veto.

Mr. President, if the Senate wishes to adopt the amendment, after suspending the rule, it can do so. But at this time, the Members of Congress are looking forward to returning to their homes. If the process this amendment involves were begun, the Members of Congress would, upon their return home, stay home, and never would have to return to Washington, for then they would have permitted the Bureau of the Budget to run the Government, and Congress would have nothing to say about these matters.

Mr. President, I have known the Bureau of the Budget to be wrong on many, many occasions.

Furthermore, at the present time the President can withhold appropriated funds from expenditure; that has been done on many occasions. But when that action is taken, it is subject to public opinion. Believe me, Mr. President, when that is done, a State or district that is hurt will immediately let that fact be known to the Senators from the State and to the Representatives from the district concerned.

Talk about making promises, in order to be reelected. Mr. President, what do my colleagues think this proposal is? In

effect, this proposal says that no one in Washington, other than the Bureau of the Budget, knows anything about economy.

In all the appropriation bills this year—with rare exceptions, and they are exceptions which we felt were urgent necessities—the appropriations made were within the Budget estimates. Congress has not been spending money wildly—as some may charge. The administration has requested all these appropriation items.

But now it is proposed, on behalf of the administration and the Bureau of the Budget, "Well, we didn't mean it, boys. So let us take back 10 percent."

If the proposed action were taken, then, Mr. President, when the Appropriations Committees met—once such a provision had been enacted into law—if an appropriation item of \$1 million were needed, the Appropriations Committees would have to recommend the appropriation of \$1,100,000, so as to make sure that the \$1 million which the committees were convinced was needed would actually be made available.

Furthermore, the proposed amendment should be handled by the Finance Committee, of which the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] is a member; and the Finance Committee should hold hearings on the amendment.

In addition, the amendment would establish an unheard of precedent; and the amendment also would be unconstitutional.

Mr. President, I hope the motion to suspend the rule will be rejected.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield to me?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Washington, particularly his reference to the effect of the amendment, when he said it would increase the power of the Bureau of the Budget.

Certainly we should be restricting the power of the Bureau of the Budget, not enlarging it, because I believe too much power already has been delegated to the Bureau of the Budget.

I believe the amendment is nothing but a disguised attempt to delegate legislative power; and the Senator from Washington and I know that Congress does not have that power.

If I were to place a label on the amendment, I would label it the Sherman Adams amendment [laughter], for the amendment would entrench further a man who should be out of the White House, not in it, because he has already demonstrated his betrayal of the public trust and the fact that he is unfit for public service.

But by means of the amendment, in my judgment, he would be given even more power over the fiscal affairs of the Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to suspend the rule, in order that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], on behalf of himself and other Senators, may be entertained.

On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA]. If they were present and voting, they would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOBLITZELL] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay," and the Senators from West Virginia and North Dakota would each vote "yea."

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOBLITZELL], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] would each vote "yea."

The pair of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] has been previously announced.

On this vote the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOBLITZELL] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia and the Senator from North Dakota would each vote "yea," and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 45, not voting 21, as follows:

YEAS—30

Aiken	Dworshak	Morton
Allott	Goldwater	Mundt
Barrett	Hickenlooper	Potter
Bennett	Knowland	Purtell
Bush	Kuchel	Schoeppel
Capehart	Langer	Smith, Maine
Case, S. Dak.	Lausche	Thurmond
Cotton	Malone	Watkins
Curtis	Martin, Iowa	Wiley
Dirksen	Martin, Pa.	Williams

NAYS—45

Anderson	Hennings	Monroney
Beall	Hill	Morse
Bible	Humphrey	Murray
Carroll	Jackson	Neuberger
Case, N. J.	Javits	O'Mahoney
Church	Johnson, Tex.	Pastore
Clark	Johnston, S. C.	Proxmire
Cooper	Jordan	Robertson
Douglas	Kefauver	Russell
Ellender	Kerr	Smathers
Ervln	Long	Sparkman
Fulbright	Magnuson	Stennis
Gore	Mansfield	Symington
Green	McClellan	Talmadge
Hayden	McNamara	Thye

NOT VOTING—21

Bricker	Flanders	Kennedy
Bridges	Frear	Payne
Butler	Hoblitzell	Revercomb
Byrd	Holland	Saltonstall
Carlson	Hruska	Smith, N. J.
Chavez	Ives	Yarborough
Eastland	Jenner	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative, the motion to suspend the rule is rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion to suspend the rule failed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is a clerical error on page 48 of the bill. The item is for the necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the White House Conference on Aging. The title reads "Council." On page 48, line 7, I move to strike out the word "Council" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "Conference."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 47, between lines 9 and 10, it is proposed to insert the following:

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," including performance of safety functions of the Secretary under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Com-

pensation Act, as amended; performance of functions vested in the Secretary by section 8 (b) and (c) of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, 1958; and rental of office space in the District of Columbia; \$300,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The Senate will be in order. Senators will take their seats, and refrain from conversation. It is impossible for the Senator to be heard in the Chamber.

The Senator from Colorado may proceed.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, the amendment which I offer is for the purpose of obtaining an appropriation of \$300,000 to start work on two of the pieces of legislation which the Congress has enacted. The first is the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and the second is the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

Many Members of the Senate will recall that I was not particularly enthusiastic about the form of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, which was enacted, but I bow to the will of the Senate and I bow to the will of the other body as it has been expressed in the enactment of the legislation.

I supported the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. I thought the other act was a very picaresque and weak attempt to deal with a very serious subject.

According to the terms of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, all businesses must begin filing reports with the Department of Labor the first of the year. We must get started with the work. We have to take care of the matter. We have to provide for the work.

The amendment has been discussed with the senior Senator from Arizona, and I understand the amendment is not acceptable to the Senator. Nevertheless, I feel the amendment should be acted upon favorably at this time.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this matter was considered by the committee. Our information was that in the regular appropriation \$1.4 million was available, and we thought the Department could get along until January without additional money.

Mr. ALLOTT. It is my understanding that the Department will have no money until January, until the Congress meets and appropriates money, to handle these two acts.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is not our understanding. In any event, the committee saw fit, after consideration, not to undertake the provision of additional funds. The committee felt the matter could very well go over until January.

Mr. ALLOTT. I have stated my understanding, Mr. President. That is the only personal information I have on it. If we can spend days, weeks, and years passing these acts, it is time we started to appropriate money to implement them.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MORTON. Has the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act been passed?

Mr. ALLOTT. That is the longshoremen's safety legislation we considered.

Mr. MORTON. That is not the act we amended last night?

Mr. ALLOTT. Yes; that is the one.

Mr. MORTON. Did the House pass the bill without our amendment? I do not see how that act could have been passed.

Mr. ALLOTT. I cannot be certain what the situation is in the House. The situation, with respect to the other matter, is that the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act will be the law, if the President signs it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT]. (Putting the question.)

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I respectfully request, and ask unanimous consent, that the Chair restate the question, because it is very obvious that with the confusion in the Senate, when the Chair asked for the "ayes" one Senator answered in the negative. It was obvious that the confusion was such that the question was not understood.

I ask unanimous consent that the question may be repropounded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair will put the question again.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 47, after line 2, it is proposed to insert the following:

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Funds appropriated under this head for the current fiscal year shall be available for basic grants or allocations for each State based on a weekly average of State-insured unemployment of 2,200,000 and contingency funds provided thereunder for unemployment compensation increased claims loads shall be available for workload increases in excess of those upon which each such basic grant or allocation was made.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, the purpose of my amendment is to make clear the workloads which the State employment security agencies are expected to perform in 1959. The amount of the appropriation will remain the same as was approved by the conferees and subsequently by the House and the Senate, \$325,600,000. This \$325,600,000 is divided between a basic appropriation of \$301,400,000 and a contingency fund of \$24,200,000. The basic amount of \$301,400,000 is to take care of known workloads at cost levels prevailing when allocations are made to the States.

The problem to which this amendment is addressed arises from the fact that the report of the conferees requires

the State employment security agencies to process the workloads associated with insured unemployment averaging 2,500,000 per week for \$301,400,000 in 1959.

In acting on the regular Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1959, the Congress approved a base appropriation of \$295 million to process workloads at an insured unemployment averaging only 2 million per week. Also, in 1958, when insured unemployment averaged 2,200,000 per week the State employment security agencies expanded \$295 million. To perform the same workload in 1959 will require an additional \$6,400,000 because of certain mandatory cost increases, including the cost of the increased postage rates recently approved by the Congress.

Department of Labor officials have informed me that the only way in which claims to unemployed workers were paid promptly in most cases in 1958 was by diverting staff from the employment service and other necessary functions. When unemployment is as high as it is it does not make sense to me to take staff away from job placement activities. More job placement work needs to be done.

If the action of the conferees is not changed the State employment security agencies will have to do the same work as they did in 1958 with 4,000 fewer people. Under such circumstances Congress will have no one to blame but itself if there is an increase in erroneous unemployment-insurance payments. The present amendment will correct this inequity.

I urge that the amendment be approved.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. POTTER. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I wish to say to the Senator from Michigan that I associate myself with everything he has said. I think he is proposing a good amendment, which is basically sound. Unless this amendment is adopted 4,000 people will have to be discharged, in offices which are already overtaxed and overburdened with a number of cases far beyond the estimates made by the Department of Labor at the time the quota was set and the allocation was made.

I further assure the Senator that the question was fully discussed before the committee. The proposal was put to a vote, which resulted in a tie, and therefore it did not carry.

I will support the Senator from Michigan in every way I can in connection with his amendment, because of its basic soundness. However, at this moment I think we are fighting a losing cause.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. POTTER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I concur in what the Senator from Rhode Island has said. I supported the amendment in the committee. I feel that it is a worthy amendment. Many Members felt that there should be more testimony before the amendment was placed in the bill. I sharply differed with their viewpoint, but I realize that we had to go along after the amendment was voted down.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, we are faced with a very serious situation. I am quite sure that the House would not accept this amendment if it were sent over, particularly in view of the fact that it is subject to a point of order. It would change existing law. That would make it doubly sure that the House would not accept it. My advice to our friend is that we shall have to let it go, without action.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will accept the amendment. If the House is adamant, I know that nothing can be done. However, I do know that many Members of the House are familiar with what this amendment would do. All States would be affected equally by the amendment, and I think the action of the House has been based more upon misinformation than upon any attempt to study the program.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, unfortunately the amendment would make a change in the law. For that reason it is subject to a point of order, and for that additional reason I am sure the House would not accept it. Under those circumstances I am afraid we shall have to drop the amendment.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief comment on the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan. I am not a member of the Appropriations Committee, as are the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Rhode Island, and the Senator from Michigan. I cannot comment on it with the familiarity with which they can discuss it, but I support the general purposes of the Senator's amendment. I come from a State which, unfortunately, has had a very high degree of unemployment in recent years because of prices in the lumber industry. Had I been a member of the Appropriations Committee I would have voted to support the amendment.

Mr. POTTER. I thank the Senator. I know the views of the distinguished chairman of our Appropriations Committee, who also supported the provisions of the amendment. I had hoped that we might adopt the amendment and that it might go to conference, with the understanding that the conferees on the part of the Senate would do the best they could.

Mr. HAYDEN. The bill is not going to conference. It will be sent back to the House. Clearly, inasmuch as the amendment provides that money appropriated for one purpose shall be available for something else, it is subject to a point of order, and I shall be compelled to make the point of order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I think we are all sympathetic toward the objectives of the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Surely we are.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The quota was based on an unemployment roll of 2,200,000.

Mr. POTTER. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I hold in my hand the morning newspaper. The Department of Labor says the figure is 2,200,000.

Mr. POTTER. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the Department of Labor is wrong, we need more money.

However, the allotment is based upon that figure.

I think we can handle the situation. We cannot go to conference. If we were to go to conference on this question, we might arrive at some adjustment. We are hopeful that the agency will get along. If it does not, we shall be the first to see that funds are made available. All we can do is to follow the estimates of the Department of Labor.

Mr. POTTER. The Department of Labor based its estimates on a figure of 2,200,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is what it says this morning.

Mr. POTTER. But the conference report is based upon 2,500,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The figure stated this morning is 2,282,000. I am sure that is not typical of the situation in Detroit.

Mr. POTTER. I hope the situation will improve. I recognize the parliamentary situation we are in at the present time, and I hope the colloquy we have engaged in will serve as an impetus when Congress reconvenes in January for action on our part.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I have a breakdown showing what this means State by State. I ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GRANTS TO STATES APPROPRIATION, FISCAL YEAR 1959, ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIONS TO BE ELIMINATED BY STATE

Region I:	
Connecticut.....	80
Maine.....	20
Massachusetts.....	160
New Hampshire.....	20
Rhode Island.....	44
Vermont.....	12
Region II:	
New Jersey.....	180
New York.....	508
Puerto Rico.....	20
Virgin Islands.....	
Region III:	
Delaware.....	8
District of Columbia.....	24
Maryland.....	76
North Carolina.....	68
Pennsylvania.....	344
Virginia.....	36
West Virginia.....	36
Region IV:	
Alabama.....	64
Florida.....	76
Georgia.....	52
Mississippi.....	32
South Carolina.....	40
Tennessee.....	64
Region V:	
Kentucky.....	56
Michigan.....	216
Ohio.....	212
Region VI:	
Illinois.....	204
Indiana.....	84
Minnesota.....	56
Wisconsin.....	56
Region VII:	
Iowa.....	36
Kansas.....	32
Missouri.....	76
Nebraska.....	16
North Dakota.....	12
South Dakota.....	8

Region VIII:	
Arkansas.....	44
Louisiana.....	44
Oklahoma.....	44
Texas.....	172
Region IX:	
Colorado.....	32
Montana.....	16
New Mexico.....	16
Utah.....	24
Wyoming.....	8
Region X:	
Arizona.....	36
California.....	372
Hawaii.....	12
Nevada.....	12
Region XI:	
Alaska.....	8
Idaho.....	20
Oregon.....	44
Washington.....	68
Total.....	4,000

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I must make the point of order that the amendment changes existing law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona makes a point of order against the amendment. The Chair has examined the amendment. It is the ruling of the Chair that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and therefore subject to a point of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 13856) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table. The motion to table was agreed to.

INCREASE IN DIVERSION OF WATER FROM LAKE MICHIGAN INTO THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 2.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2) to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test on a 3-year basis the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

MESSENGERS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the

pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 13861.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 13861), to repeal certain provisions of law relating to messengers for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the bill was passed yesterday by the House of Representatives. It affects the position of messengers with the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and makes the messengers members of the committee staff as such. It does not create any new positions. It is a matter which relates entirely to the House of Representatives. In view of the comity which exists between the two Houses of Congress, I ask that the Senate approve the measure at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 13861) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TOLEY'S CHARTER BOATS, INC., AND OTHERS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 3193.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3193) for the relief of Toley's Charter Boats, Inc., Toley Engebretsen, and Harvey Homlar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement explaining the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay Toley's Charter Boats, Inc., the sum of \$37.65, and to pay Toley Engebretsen and Harvey Homlar, of Salerno, Fla., the sum of \$3,227.10. The payment of such sums represents a refund of taxes paid pursuant to section 3469 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (relating to tax on the transportation of persons).

STATEMENT

Section 3469 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 was amended by the Revenue Act of 1951, so as to make clear that the tax on the transportation of persons did not apply to amounts paid for transportation by boat for the purpose of fishing from such boat. Under the amendment no further returns relating to such transportation were required. This amendment of the Internal Revenue Code did not provide for refund of taxes previously paid. On March 31, 1953, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida (110 F. Supp., Fla., 892) held that the transportation tax did not apply to

which rectifies many of the grave situations about which they complained. Since the enactment of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, all activities of the meat packers, no matter how remote from their meat-packing activities, were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. H. R. 9020 carefully limits jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture over the activities of meat packers insofar as it relates to livestock, meats, meat food products, livestock products in unmanufactured form, poultry or poultry products. The bill restores complete jurisdiction to the Federal Trade Commission to regulate the nonmeat activities of the large meat packers, such as the production and sale of pharmaceuticals, sporting goods, leather in various forms, and such unrelated items as salt, fertilizers, and ice cream confections.

The hearings conducted by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee laid bare the glaring inadequacies of the Packers and Stockyards Act and the failure of the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the act against meatpackers. Because of the threat by this subcommittee of more stringent regulation, the large meatpackers through the American Meat Institute, were forced to recommend changes in the existing law, and accordingly they agreed to the proposal permitting the Federal Trade Commission to have jurisdiction over their nonmeat activities.

The bill corrects another grievous defeat in the law which permitted manufacturers of oleomargarine to avoid Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction under the Oleomargarine Act. H. R. 9020 restores jurisdiction to the Federal Trade Commission over transactions in oleomargarine. In addition, the bill makes clear that retail sales of meat, meat-food products, livestock products in unmanufactured form, and poultry products remain within the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission.

"HOT PURSUIT" PROVISION INCLUDED

The Department of Agriculture in testimony before the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee conceded that it had been lax in enforcing the unfair-trade practice provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act against meatpackers. The Department has now given its support to the so-called hot-pursuit provision contained in H. R. 9020, which permits the Federal Trade Commission, for the purpose of perfecting its jurisdiction at the retail level, to pursue its investigation against meatpackers back to the wholesale level, provided the Agriculture Department does not have pending an investigation of, or a proceeding for, the prevention of a violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act involving the same subject matter. Conversely, 9020 permits the Department of Agriculture to proceed in a similar manner against meatpackers down to the retail level if necessary to perfect its jurisdiction over wholesale transactions. In order to determine whether the enforcement activities of either agency are being frustrated by the other, the bill provides that both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Federal Trade Commission shall include in their respective annual reports information with respect to their administration of the hot-pursuit provisions.

PROCEDURE IS EXPERIMENT

It is apparent that this procedure has certain definite weaknesses. Nevertheless, support of this provision is an acknowledgement by the Department of Agriculture that there is an area in the meatpacking field where there is need for antitrust enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission. In approving this procedure we recognized that this was an experiment, the success of which could be determined only after a trial and error period. Senator DIRKSEN stated on the floor yesterday that after the bill is passed, if any weaknesses develop, or if under the

provisions of the bill a satisfactory job is not done, he will join with me next year in proposing improvements in the program.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT TO HAVE ENFORCEMENT UNIT

In an effort to ensure effective enforcement of the new law, the bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall maintain within the Department of Agriculture a separate enforcement unit to administer and enforce title II of this act. Small independent meatpackers can take much comfort from the fact that their testimony concerning the failure of Agriculture to police the activities of the large meatpackers has resulted in legislation which requires the Department of Agriculture to set up a separate enforcement unit for the enforcement of title II of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

AUTHORITY OF AGRICULTURE SECRETARY BROADENED

Furthermore, section 2 of the act, which has had active support in both the Senate and House committees, strengthens the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture over stockyards under title III of the Packers and Stockyards Act by permitting him to control livestock transactions at auction yards and county buying points and by removing from the definition of stockyards the 20,000 square feet requirement. In this and other ways the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to correct practices involving livestock transactions which now are escaping regulation.

By the passage of this act we have given the Department of Agriculture all the tools which it has requested and which it has felt necessary in order to police effectively the unfair trade practices of the large national meatpackers. With the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture the Federal Trade Commission too will have an area of responsibility for dealing with meatpacker problems. The Congress will maintain a careful scrutiny to determine whether the Agriculture Department has fulfilled its trust. The Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee will continue its vigilant examination of meatpacking activities to ensure that large meatpackers comply with the same standards of trade practice required of all other industries.

REVIEW OF THE 85TH CONGRESS BY SENATOR THYE

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as the time for the adjournment of the 85th Congress draws near, I think we should take a look at our work to compare it with past performances and to have it serve as a guide for the future. In my estimation, this Congress has accomplished as much during the past 7 months as any session I can remember. It has been a constructive Congress. The record of its achievement will stand high for years to come.

The Senate has been very fortunate in having majority and minority leaders of extreme ability and distinction—Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON and Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND. Senator JOHNSON has demonstrated a fine spirit of cooperation. He is a reasonable man. His course has been set by the principle of what is best for the country and not what is best for any one group or faction. He has been a great coordinator, showing a rare ability to bring together diverse interests and working out acceptable and positive agreements. In all my experience and contact with this great Texan, I have never felt that he had anything but the best interests of the Nation at heart.

Senator KNOWLAND has never failed to stand up for the little man—the small-

business man or the man who represents a minority interest or a little-recognized group. KNOWLAND has a vast comprehension of the legislative process. His knowledge is awe-inspiring, and he has worked honestly and four-square for our country. I sincerely believe that Senator KNOWLAND is one of the most dedicated men in the Senate today, a man who has brought honor and stature to a great State. The Senate will suffer a great loss when Senator KNOWLAND retires.

Both of these men represent the very finest in positive, brilliant leadership. It has been an honor to serve in the Senate if only because of the opportunity to associate and learn from these men.

I pay tribute to all members of the staff on the Senate floor, including the pages, and also the members of the staffs of the many committees who serve the Senate.

I would, of course, like to go on and commend each Senator who has been a part of the 85th Congress, but my purpose is merely to point to the highlights of this session in very short form. These include the admission of the Territory of Alaska as our 49th State, the creation of a new Space Agency, the creation of a Federal Aviation Agency to coordinate all air flight activities in the interest of air safety, the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the reorganization of the Defense Department, and the strengthening of mutual security.

A few of the other key legislative achievements include the increase of social-security benefits, tax relief for small business, salary increases for postal and classified Government employees and many other constructive and worthwhile laws.

Legislation has been passed embodying the provisions of bills I introduced to continue the operations of Public Law 480, the extension of the school milk program, equity financing for small-business concerns, tax relief for small business, continuation of the brucellosis-control program, to provide citizenship for alien orphans adopted by missionaries, to provide for expanded research into the industrial uses of agricultural products, to facilitate prosecution of those who use the United States mails for distribution of obscene literature, to pay unemployment compensation to discharged servicemen.

I am particularly appreciative of the action taken to make the Small Business Administration a permanent agency. I was the author of legislation which established this agency in 1953, and I have continued since that time to urge that the agency be made permanent.

Of particular interest to the State of Minnesota is the passage of my proposal to transfer certain Federal drainage lands to the State. Toward the end of this session we enacted a companion bill to my proposal to establish a Grand Portage National Monument in Minnesota, and Congress has consented to a compact between Minnesota and the province of Manitoba concerning an international highway to the Northwest Angle. During this session we have also provided funds for planning the Bethel Air base at Bethel, Minn. Flood-control funds have been provided for proj-

ects at Mankato, St. Paul, and Lost River. Funds also have been provided for commencing work on the Minnesota River navigation project. Provision has also been made for the settlement of the so-called Lake of the Woods flood damage claims. The dollar limitation on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to settle air-crash claims has been raised so that most claims arising out of last year's Memorial Day plane crash in Minneapolis can now be settled administratively.

There is so much more to say. Now, we should let these achievements speak for themselves. We will let the record speak for itself. It is a good record. It has been a good Congress.

INCREASE IN DIVERSION OF WATER FROM LAKE MICHIGAN INTO THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2) to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test on a 3-year basis the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the Senate of the United States and the almost full galleries have been regaled and entertained by a magnificent speech delivered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Probably no one in America can give a more amusing speech than the great Senator from Oklahoma. However, I think any kind of analysis of the speech of the Senator from Oklahoma would make it necessary to classify the great speech as a diversion from the point. I think I can prove that statement.

I think I can prove that the bill under consideration is a bill which would do provable damage to the property of people who live in other States. The bill under consideration simply cannot be justified as a health measure which is the only possible justification to be put forward for the bill.

Mr. President, before I discuss the merits of the bill I should like to point out the peculiar circumstances under which similar bills have always come before the Senate.

A bill similar to this was brought before the Senate in 1954. The date the bill was considered in 1954 was August 20. The bill was taken up by motion on adjournment night, about 30 minutes before adjournment. The bill was rushed through the Senate, and was passed by a voice vote. There was little opportunity for opponents to make a fight on the bill, because of course the Senate was about to adjourn.

This kind of bill is not the earth-shaking kind we usually consider at adjournment. Therefore, the bill moved along rapidly and was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. PASTORE in the chair). The Senator will suspend. Will those who desire to engage in conversation retire to the cloak-rooms? The Chair will insist that the speaker be heard. The Senate will be in order.

The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, a similar bill was again taken up for consideration in 1956. Again there was a motion to consider the bill on the very last night of the session. That is quite a coincidence. At that time the opponents made a strong fight and did the best they could. Of course, the opponents were overwhelmed, because of the fact that the Senate was about to adjourn. The opponents did not have a chance to put into the RECORD a real case against the bill, which they could have put into the RECORD if there had been more time. The result was that the bill was passed, by a fairly close vote. There was no opportunity to discuss the bill in detail.

This bill, I will say, has implications which are very complicated. It requires an extended discussion before the provisions of the bill can be fully understood and before one can prove the fact that the bill would do discernible damage and provable damage. It takes time to establish clearly the fact that the bill cannot be justified, based upon the purpose argued by the proponents of the bill.

Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of the Senate to another point. There were hearings on the bill in the Senate. There were extensive hearings, the transcript of which covers 768 transcribed pages. I hold a copy of the hearings in my hand. These hearings have not been printed, although galley sheets have been run and are available for a few Senators who are on the committee or who have a special interest and have asked for them.

Contrary to the procedure with respect to most bills which come before the Senate, there is no opportunity for Senators to have copies of the hearings placed conveniently before them on their desks so that they can study the hearings.

Mr. President, any Senator who studies these 768 pages of hearings, who reads the hearings carefully in an objective way, having no personal reason on the basis of the interest of his State to support the bill, will come to the conclusion; I am convinced, that the bill should be opposed and should be defeated.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Washington for 3 minutes without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1959

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate to the independent offices appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the

House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 13856, which was read as follows:

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

August 23, 1958.

Resolved, That the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 to the bill (H. R. 13856) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and concur therein; and that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate No. 8 to the bill, with the following amendments:

Strike out "\$53,300,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$40,000,000."

Strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,000,000."

Strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$19,000,000."

Strike out "\$1,800,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,350,000."

Strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,750,000."

Strike out "\$7,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,400,000."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to Senate amendment No. 8.

I will state briefly that the House accepted the independent offices appropriation bill in toto, with the exception of the one item for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Senate put in an item of \$53.3 million, and the House reduced it to \$40 million, with appropriate reductions down the line on the grants for science and mathematics and other sections of the bill. That was the only change.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Does the item cover an appropriation for the new defense education setup?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. What does the amendment do to the capability for operating under that provision?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Alabama has informed me that probably this amount will be sufficient for operations until the Congress reconvenes in January. In January or February we will have the program well underway. This should be a sufficient amount.

We would have liked to provide a little more, but I think the House was quite generous. The House had no opportunity to consider this item. The House had to take our word for the matter.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from Alabama feels we can do the job until the Congress returns?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator feels we can live with this amount.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator feels we can live with this amount until Congress reconvenes?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a comparative statement of action taken on H. R. 11574 and H. R. 13856 with appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended for 1959.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparative statement of action taken on H. R. 11574 and H. R. 13856 with appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended for 1959

TITLE I

Item	Appropriations, 1958	Budget esti- mates, 1959 ¹	Recommended in H. R. 11574 for 1959 (vetoed) and finally ap- proved H. R. 13856	Recommended in House and Senate bills for 1959
INDEPENDENT OFFICES				
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$18,300,000	\$18,420,000	\$18,200,000	\$18,200,000
Investigations of United States citizens for employment by international organizations.....	491,800	383,000	350,000	350,000
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund.....			589,000,000	
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.....	2,391,000	2,328,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Administrative expenses, Federal employees life insurance fund.....	(123,800)	(123,800)	(123,800)	(123,800)
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	21,182,800	21,131,000	609,850,000	20,850,000
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION				
Operations.....	17,000,000	22,315,000	18,500,000	18,500,000
Emergency supplies and equipment.....	3,300,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Research and development.....	2,000,000	4,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Federal contributions.....	17,000,000			
Total, Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	39,300,000	44,715,000	38,500,000	38,500,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT				
Disaster relief.....	25,000,000			
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	8,365,000	8,950,000	8,900,000	8,900,000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	5,666,000	6,385,000	6,385,000	6,385,000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	5,950,000	6,025,000	5,975,000	5,975,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE				
Salaries and expenses.....	36,050,000	38,300,000	37,000,000	37,000,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service.....	132,689,000	138,500,000	136,539,000	136,539,000
Repair and improvement, federally owned buildings.....	65,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Sites and expenses, public buildings projects.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	39,915,000	39,915,000
Construction, public buildings projects.....	2,125,000		152,810,000	152,810,000
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts.....	1,331,100	1,265,000	310,900	310,900
Construction, Federal office building numbered 6, Washington, D. C.....			14,000,000	14,000,000
Construction, United States Court of Claims and Federal office building, Washington, D. C.....		1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Construction, United States Mission Building, New York, N. Y.....		3,975,000	3,750,000	3,750,000
Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....	2,000,000			
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	3,360,000	4,615,000	4,460,000	4,460,000
Expenses, supply distribution.....	17,765,000	19,500,000	18,765,000	18,765,000
General supply fund.....	12,500,000	15,000,000	6,250,000	6,250,000
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service.....	7,293,000	7,650,000	7,443,000	7,443,000
Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service.....	1,590,000	2,000,000	1,850,000	1,850,000
Strategic and critical materials.....	260,000	200,000	200,000	300,000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....	(10,530,000)	(11,100,000)	(11,043,000)	(11,043,000)
Administrative operations fund (limitation).....				
Total, General Services Administration.....	265,913,100	332,905,000	464,492,900	464,592,900
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY				
Office of the Administrator:				
Salaries and expenses.....	7,380,000	8,850,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Urban planning grants.....	1,275,000	3,500,000	3,250,000	3,250,000
Farm housing research.....	75,000			
Reserve of planned public works (payment to revolving fund).....	5,000,000	8,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal.....		50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total, Office of the Administrator.....	13,730,000	70,850,000	68,250,000	68,250,000
Public Housing Administration:				
Annual contributions.....	98,900,000	114,000,000	107,500,000	107,500,000
Administrative expenses.....	11,440,000	12,200,000	11,800,000	11,800,000
Total, Public Housing Administration.....	110,340,000	126,200,000	119,300,000	119,300,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	124,070,000	197,050,000	187,550,000	187,550,000
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	16,750,000	17,500,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
Salaries and expenses.....	74,720,000	80,480,000	78,100,000	78,100,000
Construction and equipment.....	41,200,000	26,220,000	23,000,000	23,000,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	115,920,000	106,700,000	101,100,000	101,100,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY				
Operation and maintenance of properties.....	38,000	45,500	38,000	38,000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION				
Salaries and expenses.....	49,750,000	140,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000
International Geophysical Year.....	2,000,000			
Total, National Science Foundation.....	51,750,000	140,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000
RENEGOTIATION BOARD				
Salaries and expenses.....	3,000,000	2,900,000	2,850,000	2,850,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Comparative statement of action taken on H. R. 11574 and H. R. 13856 with appropriations for 1953, and estimates and amounts recommended for 1959—Continued

TITLE I—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1959 ¹	Recommended in H. R. 11574 (vetoed) and finally approved H. R. 13856	Recommended in House and Senate bills for 1959
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses.....	\$6,700,000	\$7,100,000	\$7,100,000	\$7,100,000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM				
Salaries and expenses.....	27,000,000	28,000,000	27,500,000	27,500,000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
General operating expenses.....	161,374,000	149,582,000	147,500,000	147,500,000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses.....	21,763,400	21,481,000	26,000,000	26,000,000
Inpatient care.....	6710,378,000	708,902,000	715,465,000	715,465,000
Outpatient care.....	79,000,000	75,798,000	75,399,000	75,399,000
Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....	1,827,800	2,136,000	2,055,000	2,055,000
Compensation and pensions.....	3,082,250,000	3,232,000,000	3,200,000,000	3,200,000,000
Readjustment benefits.....	814,047,000	717,960,000	700,000,000	700,000,000
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....		51,100,000	51,100,000	51,100,000
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....	1,579,802	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities.....	42,500,000	9,145,000	19,295,000	19,295,000
Major alterations, improvements, and repairs.....	2,028,000			
Military and naval insurance.....	4,275,000			
National service life insurance.....	7,600,000			
Servicemen's indemnities.....	32,127,500			
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund.....	1,500,000			
Total, Veterans' Administration.....	4,962,250,502	4,969,354,000	4,938,064,000	4,938,064,000
Total, title I.....	5,714,905,402	5,927,060,500	6,582,304,900	5,993,404,900

¹ Does not include supplemental amounts considered in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.

² Including \$2,915,000 in S. Doc. 89 for consolidation of delegated functions.

³ And \$1,600,000 from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.

⁴ And \$1,865,000 from proceeds of surplus personal property disposal.

⁵ Includes \$3,900,000 pending in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959.

⁶ And in addition \$6,656,000 from reimbursements.

⁷ Including \$1,802,000 in S. Doc. 94.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1953	Budget estimates, 1959	Recommended in H. R. 11574	Recommended in bill for 1959
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	\$1,250,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	675,000	720,000	720,000	720,000
General Services Administration:				
Abaca fiber program.....	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
Federal Facilities Corporation.....	50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Fund.....	800,000	54,000	50,000	50,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
College housing loans.....	1,377,000	1,675,000	1,675,000	1,675,000
Public facility loans.....	400,000	¹ 750,000	400,000	400,000
Revolving fund (liquidating programs).....	1,100,000	673,000	600,000	600,000
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000
Federal Housing Administration.....	7,260,000	7,400,000	7,300,000	7,300,000
Public Housing Administration.....	² 12,420,000	² 12,700,000	² 12,258,000	² 12,258,000
Total, administrative expenses.....	17,709,000	17,719,000	17,167,000	17,167,000

¹ Includes \$200,000 in S. Doc. 94.

² Includes funds available by appropriation in title I and by transfer from the

revolving fund (liquidating programs), and is not included in totals to avoid duplication.

TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

S. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate	Amounts approved by House and agreed to by Senate
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA AND TEXAS					
	Water Study Commissions.....			\$100,000	\$100,000
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION					
S. 94	Inpatient care.....			1,802,000	1,802,000
	Total, Independent Offices.....			1,902,000	1,902,000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS					
	Salaries and expenses.....	\$500,000			
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
S. 117	Salaries and expenses.....	110,000			
S. 117	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administrative.....	4,300,000			
S. 117	Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees.....	¹ 66,000,000		Language	Language
	Total, Department of Labor.....	70,910,000			

Footnotes at end of table.

Comparative statement of action taken on H. R. 11574 and H. R. 13356 with appropriations for 1958, and estimates and amounts recommended for 1959—Continued

TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

S. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate	Amounts approved by House and agreed to by Senate
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE				
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION				
S. 117	Defense educational activities.....	\$117,200,000		\$53,300,000	\$40,000,000
S. 117	Salaries and expenses.....	2,100,000		750,000	750,000
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
	White House Conference on Aging.....			100,000	100,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	119,300,000		54,150,000	40,850,000
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
	BUREAU OF THE MINT				
	Salaries and expenses.....	(?)		(?)	(?)
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
	(Out of postal funds)				
S. 117	Transportation (1957 and 1958).....	54,000,000		54,000,000	54,000,000
	Total, title IV.....	244,210,000		110,052,000	96,752,000

RECAPITULATION

Title I.....	\$5,927,060,500	\$5,993,404,900	\$5,993,404,900	\$5,993,404,900
Title IV.....	244,210,000		110,052,000	96,752,000
Total, all titles.....	6,171,270,500	5,993,404,900	6,103,456,900	6,090,156,900

¹ And \$10,700,000 to be derived by transfer.

² Language authorizing use of \$2,500 for medal for Rear Admiral Rieckover.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington. The motion was agreed to.

INCREASE IN DIVERSION OF WATER FROM LAKE MICHIGAN INTO THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2) to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test on a 3-year basis the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, what is the purpose of the bill? I shall read a very brief part of the bill, which I think will establish the stated purpose of the bill. The bill states:

To authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes.

It is said a study is to be made. Let me read what the study is supposed to provide:

The effect of increased diversion of water from Lake Michigan upon the Illinois Waterway and the degree of improvement in such waterway caused thereby, the effect of such increased diversion upon commerce among the several States and navigation on the Great Lakes and the Illinois Waterway, and the extent to which such increased diversion may affect the level of Lake Michigan.

Mr. President, that latter phrase is simply window dressing. All anyone

has to do to establish that fact is to examine the hearings. The fact is that there is no intention whatsoever to study the effect of this diversion upon commerce among the several States and navigation on the Great Lakes. The only purpose is to study the effect of this diversion on sanitation, for the city of Chicago and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago.

Mr. President, I can establish that fact by reading from the hearings, on page 100 of the transcribed hearings, the statement prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which was put into the RECORD by the Honorable THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, House of Representatives, as follows:

This investigation would accurately measure changes in sanitary water quality that would result from experimental increased diversion from Lake Michigan to the Illinois Waterway authorized in H. R. 2 and would indicate how these changes might affect uses of the waterway.

Using such indexes as dissolved oxygen, intestinal bacteria, fertilizing and other chemical values, and several forms of aquatic life, calculations may be made concerning the pollution assimilation capacities of critical reaches of the waterway. Various combinations of climatic conditions, pollution loads, and flow regimes will be used. The data obtained will be valuable in efficiently adjusting diversion flows to sanitary requirements.

This is the procedure:

In order to evaluate changes induced by increased diversion, it is necessary to have reliable information on water quality under past and current waterway operating conditions. Much valuable data are now available in the files of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago and have been reviewed by the Public Health Service. While these data are quite comprehensive insofar as showing certain chemical character-

istics of the water, they do not sufficiently portray important biological conditions of the stream and their effects upon necessary water uses. Such information, together with additional chemical and physical determinations, will have to be obtained by routine monitoring and special field studies to provide a thorough evaluation of water quality.

The study goes on to point out that samples will be taken for a distance of 169 miles in the Illinois Waterway between Peoria and Lake Michigan. There is no reference to a study of the effect of the diversion on commerce on the Great Lakes. That section of the bill is simply ignored in the study that will take place under the bill. I believe that is important, because the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] made the point earlier tonight that health was the real justification for the bill, the health of the people of Chicago, and I believe that a reading of the study would indicate that indeed health is the only justification for that kind of study.

Obviously by studying the chemical content of the water one can tell very little, probably nothing, about the navigation even in the Illinois Waterway, and I believe I can establish to the satisfaction of the Senate a little later that the diversion will in no way improve the navigational aspects of the Illinois Waterway.

Health is the only possible justification for the study. I believe I can establish that this study cannot be justified on the basis of improving or assisting the health of the people of Chicago.

Last night I engaged in a colloquy with my highly respected friend from Illinois, the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and in the course of that colloquy I asked the distinguished Senator from Illinois whether there was any

study by the Chicago Board of Health, the Illinois Board of Health, the Public Health Service, or by any health agency or group of physicians of this problem, or whether the problem had even been established on the basis of any kind of health study, and the answers of the distinguished Senator from Illinois are in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I invite the attention of Senators to the answers. The answers were in the negative in every single case.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] for a question without losing my right to the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not correct that the RECORD shows that the reply of the senior Senator from Illinois was that by the terms of the proposed legislation the Illinois Sanitary Water Control Board would have no authority whatsoever over the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago, and therefore it could not make such a study?

Secondly, the city of Chicago is only one of the governmental bodies included in the Metropolitan Sanitary District, and therefore could not make such a study. The only body that could make such a study was the Metropolitan Sanitary District itself, and it is that body which is here asking for relief for the people and the industries of the Metropolitan District of Chicago.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The distinguished Senator from Illinois, as usual, makes the best possible situation out of a most unfortunate case. I have in my hand a volume of some 1,200 pages entitled "The Chicago, Cook County, Health Survey." This study was made by a group of eminent medical doctors, eminent health authorities. Let me read some of the names: K. E. Miller, M. D., Medical Director, United States Public Health Service; Robert H. Flinn, M. D., senior surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Acting Director of Survey; William F. Petersen, M. D., Chicago Medical Society, and a long list of prominent outstanding health authorities, including the nationally known Dr. Herman Bundesen, who has been a leader in the Chicago Board of Health for many years.

The revelations in this study with respect to the health aspects of Chicago's water supply, as far as the sanitation district is concerned, indicate that there is a great deal of work which the sanitation district should do before it comes to the Congress of the United States and asks for more diversion from Lake Michigan. Later tonight—I hope I shall have time tonight—I will call to the attention of the Senate the recommendations which have been made with regard to the action that the sanitary district should take before asking for additional diversion from Lake Michigan. I shall be delighted to give those recommendations to the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Illinois was unable to give me—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished Senator from Illinois for a question without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not correct that the report to which the Senator refers was made in 1947?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The report was made in 1947. It was published in 1949. Since that time there have been some changes. However, since that time the efficiency of the metropolitan sanitary district first improved rather greatly, and then the efficiency deteriorated considerably. A number of the recommendations made by the eminent physicians who engaged in that study have not been carried out. They should be carried out before the Congress gives Chicago or the representatives of Chicago what they are asking for. I do not state that as my opinion as a Senator representing Wisconsin; I say that is the recommendation of the outstanding health authorities in Chicago itself.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Illinois for a question without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator does not require unanimous consent to yield for a question.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I wish to protect my right to the floor when I yield for a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator needs unanimous consent only when he yields for some other purpose.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I understand it is my responsibility to protect my rights. If no question is asked, it is my responsibility to protect my right to the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Illinois for a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that in the 11 years which have passed since this report was made the metropolitan district of Chicago has grown greatly in population and in industry, and that the problems today are more difficult than the problems which we had to face then?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The answer is that since the report was made the health situation has improved greatly in Chicago. The health problem is not now as serious as it was. It is true that the population has increased. It is true that industry has increased. However, the fact is the sanitation district has helped to solve that problem, and while no health problem existed to an extent that would warrant Chicago in coming to the Congress of the United States and asking for assistance at that time, the situation is even less persuasive now.

I would like to point out that there are no figures available in the 768 pages of the hearings in 3 years of trying to secure passage of this bill from anyone, qualified or unqualified, to show that a single

death or even a single illness during the past 20 years was the result of inadequate diversion. There is no attempt to prove that.

I hold in my hand the report which I received today from the Public Health Service. This report shows illnesses from typhoid and amoebic dysentery in 1956 and 1957 in the 4 or 5 great cities of this country. I refer to the cities of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Detroit. On a per capita basis, the situation is better in Chicago than in any of the other four cities.

The situation is also established by the Metropolitan Sanitary District itself in a publication which has come out within the past several months, I believe, in which they say on page 7 of their publication:

The Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago was destined to make the city one of the healthiest metropolises in the world.

Then they go on, at page 38 of the study to say:

Their work in the past has helped make this one of the healthiest major population centers in the world; their work in the future could help make this the largest, wealthiest and most productive community on earth.

I shall establish, furthermore, that there are reasons—good, solid, sensible, economic reasons—why Chicago wants this diversion. They have nothing to do with health. They relate to water power, rather than health considerations. It has everything to do with the fact that they can handle the sanitation problem more economically under the proposal before us, from their standpoint, although from the standpoint of the Nation, it would be far more expensive.

That is a serious charge, and I shall establish it to the satisfaction of any prudent and objective person.

Last night we established the fact that the sanitation facilities 20 years ago, 15 years ago, and 10 years ago discharged a far greater absolute amount of oxygen-deficient effluent, as well as 4 times the proportion of BOD without any established health menace. Since that time there has been a considerable improvement in the quality of the effluent which goes into the Illinois waterway. There has been an improvement to the point where the situation now is far better than it was 20 or 15 or 10 years ago. At that time there was no serious health problem in Chicago.

In 1941, when the BOD measure of pollution was more than four times greater than it is at the present time, the special master appointed by the Supreme Court found that there was no serious health problem. That is a matter which has been established and which has not been challenged in the hearings. Certainly, anyone has had ample opportunity to do so over the past 3 years.

I should like to come now to something which is even more serious. The fact is that equivalent purification—that is what Chicago and its representatives are seeking to secure—can be provided, according to the Public Health Service, in a memorandum dated April

Public Law 85-844
85th Congress, H. R. 13856
August 28, 1958

AN ACT

72 Stat. 1063.

Making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Independent sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year Act, 1959. ending June 30, 1959, namely:

TITLE I—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$22,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; not to exceed \$100 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals (excluding scientific, technical, trade or traffic periodicals, for official use); payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$70,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; not to exceed \$472,000 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,200,000. 60 Stat. 810. 5 USC 118i, 118k-118n. 41 USC 5.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943. Legal Examining Unit. 3 CFR 1943 Supp., p.30.

INVESTIGATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended, prescribing procedures for making available to the Secretary General of the United Nations, and the executive heads of other international organizations, certain information concerning United States citizens employed, or being considered for employment by such organizations, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$350,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for advances or reimbursements to the applicable appropriations or funds of the Civil Service Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred by such agencies under said Executive order: *Provided further*, That members of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, 22 USC 287 note. 60 Stat. 810. 63 Stat. 166. 5 USC 835 note.

62 Stat. 697.

including periods while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in sections 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board in the Civil Service Commission as established by Executive Order 10422, dated January 9, 1953, as amended.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

No part of the moneys now or hereafter contained in the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be applied toward the payment of any increase in annuity benefits or any new annuity benefits under the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 30) which may be authorized by amendment to said Acts after the enactment of this Act until and unless an appropriation is made to such fund in an amount estimated by the Civil Service Commission to be sufficient to prevent an immediate increase in the unfunded accrued liability of said fund.

ANNUITIES, PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES AND LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WIDOWS

58 Stat. 258.

33 USC 771-775.

For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465), \$2,300,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EMPLOYEES' LIFE INSURANCE FUND

68 Stat. 736.

5 USC 2091

note.

Not to exceed \$123,800 of the funds in the "Employees' Life Insurance Fund" shall be available for reimbursement to the Civil Service Commission for administrative expenses incurred by the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

64 Stat. 1245.

60 Stat. 810.

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$8,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; not to exceed \$932,500 for expenses of travel; and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$18,500,000: *Provided*, That \$500,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available to discharge civil defense responsibilities delegated to other Federal agencies under the authority of section 201 (b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended.

50 USC 2281.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

For expenses necessary for warehousing and maintenance of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, 50 USC 2281. \$18,000,000.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for studies and research to develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended. 50 USC 2281. 60 Stat. 810.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be available for the construction of warehouses or for the lease of warehouse space in any building which is to be constructed specifically for the use of the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in performing the duties of the Commission as authorized by law, including newspapers (not to exceed \$200), land and structures (not to exceed \$120,000), special counsel fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$15,400), services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and not to exceed \$107,470 for expenses of travel, \$8,900,000. 60 Stat. 810.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission, as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$375,000 for expenses of travel; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$6,385,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$321,400 shall be available for investigations relating to Federal river development projects. 60 Stat. 810.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131), not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$255,250 for expenses of travel, \$5,975,000: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation. 68 Stat. 1114. 60 Stat. 810.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500); rental or lease of office space in foreign countries without regard to the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 529); not to exceed \$2,000,000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$37,000,000.

60 Stat. 809.

60 Stat. 810.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of real property management and related activities as provided by law; furnishings and equipment; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies (including space adjustments) in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale of otherwise of real estate and interests therein; payments in lieu of taxes pursuant to the Act of August 12, 1955 (40 U. S. C. 521); and not to exceed \$247,000 for expenses of travel; \$136,539,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a), with respect to buildings or parts thereof, heretofore leased under the appropriation for "Emergency operating expenses".

69 Stat. 722.

47 Stat. 412.

REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT, FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS

For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation, improvement, extension, equipment, and demolition of federally owned buildings and buildings occupied pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), not otherwise provided for, including grounds, approaches and appurtenances, wharves and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto; acquisition of land as authorized by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 297); not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended.

68 Stat. 518.

63 Stat. 198.

40 USC 297,297a.

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For expenses necessary in connection with construction of approved public buildings projects not otherwise provided for, including preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract or otherwise; acquisition of sites, including soil investigations and tests; not to exceed \$200,000 for expenses of travel; administrative expenses; and for preliminary planning of public buildings projects; \$39,915,000, to remain available until expended, and not to exceed \$500,000 of this amount shall be available for construction of small public buildings projects outside the District of Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341): *Provided*, That any unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated to the General Services Administration for sites and expenses or sites and planning shall be available for the purposes hereinabove set forth and may be consolidated with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of such funds may be deposited to the Administrative Operations Fund in addition to the amount included in the budget estimates for that purpose.

44 Stat. 630.

CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For construction of public buildings projects outside the District of Columbia pursuant to the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$152,810,000, to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available for site and construction costs for the project at Milledgeville, Georgia. 44 Stat. 630.

PAYMENTS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PURCHASE CONTRACTS

For payments of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations under contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U. S. C. 356), \$310,900: *Provided*, That hereafter, except for projects located at Atlanta, Georgia; Rock Island, Illinois; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas; Burlington, Iowa; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Sacramento, California; Brunswick, Georgia; Sedan, Kansas; Jonesboro, Louisiana; Lake Charles, Louisiana; Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Biloxi, Mississippi; Greenville, Mississippi; Laurel, Mississippi; Omaha, Nebraska; Durham, New Hampshire; Manning, South Carolina; Sisseton, South Dakota; Kingsport, Tennessee; Gainesville, Texas; McKinney, Texas; Huntington, West Virginia; Green Bay, Wisconsin; Marshfield, Missouri; Terrell, Texas; Mount Hope, West Virginia; Benton, Illinois; Burlington, Vermont; St. Marys, Ohio; West Memphis, Arkansas; Newkirk, Oklahoma; Point Pleasant, New Jersey; and Denver, Colorado; no part of any funds in this or any other Act shall be used for payment for sites, planning or construction of any buildings by lease-purchase contracts: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of General Services may enter into a 10-year contract for the project at Sacramento, California, during the fiscal year 1959, for which the annual payment for amortization of principal and interest thereon shall not exceed \$1,250,600. 68 Stat. 518. Sites.

CONSTRUCTION, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING NUMBERED SIX, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For construction of Federal Office Building Numbered Six in Washington, District of Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$14,000,000, to remain available until expended. 44 Stat. 630.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS AND FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For expenses necessary for preparation of plans and specifications for a building in Washington, District of Columbia, for use of the United States Court of Claims, and agencies of the executive branch of the Government, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$1,200,000, to remain available until expended. 44 Stat. 630.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES MISSION BUILDING, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

For construction of a building in New York, New York, for use as the headquarters of the United States Mission to the United Nations, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$3,750,000, to remain available until expended. 44 Stat. 630.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For necessary expenses of personal property management and related activities as authorized by law and not otherwise provided for; including not to exceed \$300 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$85,700 for expenses of travel; \$3,460,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,865,000 of any funds received during the current or preceding fiscal year for deposit under section 204 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, and not otherwise disposed of by law, shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and shall be available for necessary expenses in carrying out the functions of the General Services Administration under the said Act, with respect to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus personal property, including not to exceed \$145,000 for expenses for travel.

63 Stat. 388.
40 USC 485.

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary for operation of the stores depot system and other procurement services, including contractual services incident to receiving, handling, and shipping warehouse items; not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and not to exceed \$132,500 for expenses of travel; \$18,765,000.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

To increase the general supply fund established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 630g), \$6,250,000.

63 Stat. 382.

OPERATING EXPENSES, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

For necessary expenses in connection with Federal records management and related activities as provided by law; and not to exceed \$54,500 for expenses of travel; \$7,443,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

For necessary expenses of transportation and public utilities management and related activities, as provided by law, including not to exceed \$62,750 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals; \$1,850,000.

60 Stat. 810.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), not to exceed \$3,362,000 for operating expenses, not to exceed \$96,000 for expenses of travel, and necessary expenses for transportation and handling, within the United States (including charges at United States ports), storage, security, and maintenance of strategic and critical materials acquired for or transferred to the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U. S. C. 1704 (b)) \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 456.

said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year, there shall be no limitation on the value of surplus strategic and critical materials which, in accordance with subsection 6 (a) of the Act of July 23, 1946 (50 U. S. C. 98e (a)), may be transferred to stockpiles established in accordance with said Act: *Provided further*, That no part of funds available shall be used for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.

60 Stat. 598.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

For expenses of executive direction for activities under the control of the General Services Administration, including not to exceed \$7,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$250 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; \$200,000, and in addition, \$100,000, which shall be available for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 85- (S. 607): *Provided*, That the Administrator shall transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections (a) and (e) of such Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS FUND

Funds available to General Services Administration for administrative operations, in support of program activities, shall be expended and accounted for, as a whole, through a single fund, which is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That costs and obligations for such administrative operations for the respective program activities shall be accounted for in accordance with systems approved by the General Accounting Office: *Provided further*, That the total amount deposited into said account for the fiscal year 1959 from funds made available to General Services Administration in this Act shall not exceed \$11,043,000, of which not to exceed \$184,000 may be used for travel expenses: *Provided further*, That amounts deposited into said account for administrative operations for each program shall not exceed the amounts included in the respective program appropriations for such purposes.

The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the General Services Administration shall be credited with (1) cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and improvement, included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C. 129); (2) reimbursements for services performed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration, issued by public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be provided from the appropriate foregoing appropriation; and (3) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the General Services Administration, in connection with property transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

61 Stat. 584.

62 Stat. 1225.
50 USC 451
note.

Motor vehicles.

Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Government shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase within the continental

Typewriting
machines.

limits of the United States of any typewriting machines except in accordance with regulations issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

63 Stat. 377.
40 USC 471 note.

Transfers of
funds.

Not to exceed 2 per centum of any appropriation made available to the General Services Administration for the current fiscal year by this Act may be transferred to any other such appropriation, but no such appropriation shall be thereby increased more than 2 per centum: *Provided*, That such transfers shall apply only to operating expenses, and shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of \$2,000,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$425,000 for expenses of travel; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Agency, \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being planned or undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, and projects and facilities financed by loans to public agencies pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions, or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$2,500,000.

60 Stat. 810.

63 Stat. 414.
42 USC 1451-
1460.
64 Stat. 77.
12 USC 1749-
1749c.
69 Stat. 642.
42 USC 1491-
1495.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For grants in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, \$3,250,000.

68 Stat. 640.
40 USC 461.

RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS (PAYMENT TO REVOLVING FUND)

For payment to the revolving fund established pursuant to section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended (40 U. S. C. 462), \$7,000,000.

69 Stat. 641.

CAPITAL GRANTS FOR SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL

For an additional amount for payment of capital grants as authorized by title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1453, 1456), \$50,000,000.

63 Stat. 414.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$107,500,000.

50 Stat. 891;
70 Stat. 1103,
1104.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$11,800,000, to be expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title II of this Act.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; newspapers (not to exceed \$300); purchase of not to exceed thirty-four passenger motor vehicles of which fourteen shall be for replacement only; and not to exceed \$1,225,000 for expenses of travel; \$17,000,000, of which not less than \$1,405,100 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out railroad safety activities and not less than \$966,300 shall be available for expenses necessary to carry out locomotive inspection activities: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

60 Stat. 810.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Committee, including contracts for the making of special investigations and reports (not to exceed \$1,000,000) and for engineering, drafting and computing services; not to exceed \$412,500 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles, of which fourteen shall be for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), as amended; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$78,100,000.

5 USC 2131.
60 Stat. 810.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee, \$23,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PROPERTIES

52 Stat. 1186.
D.C. Code 5-103
to 5-111.

For the operation and maintenance of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, \$38,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress), shall not be effective.

64 Stat. 81.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

64 Stat. 149.

60 Stat. 810.

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), including award of graduate fellowships; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$300,000 for expenses of travel; not to exceed \$350 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; and reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; \$130,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$1,000,000 shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for construction of a secondary road to the Optical Astronomy Observatory on Kitt Peak in Arizona: *Provided*, That of the foregoing amount not less than \$30,250,000 shall be available for tuition, grants, and allowances in connection with a program of supplementary training for high school science and mathematics teachers.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810.

For necessary expenses of the Renegotiation Board, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$40,000 for expenses of travel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$2,850,000.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810.

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$1,125 for the purchase of newspapers; not to exceed \$245,000 for expenses of travel; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 2131); and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$7,100,000.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System, as authorized by title I of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (62 Stat. 604), as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); travel expenses; not to exceed \$250 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$72,000 for the National Selective Service Appeal Board; and \$19,000 for the National Advisory Committee on the Selection of Physicians, Dentists, and Allied Specialists; \$27,500,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, whenever he deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

50 USC app.
451.
60 Stat. 810.

64 Stat. 765.
31 USC 665.

Appropriations for the Selective Service System may hereafter be used for the destruction of records accumulated under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, by the Director of Selective Service after compliance with the procedures for the destruction of records prescribed pursuant to the Records Disposal Act of 1943, as amended (44 U. S. C. 366-380): *Provided*, That no records may be transferred to any other agency without the approval of the Director of Selective Service.

Destruction
of records.
54 Stat. 885.
50 USC app.
318.
57 Stat. 380.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary operating expenses of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, including expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$3,500 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$45,000 for preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual education information and descriptive material, including purchase or rental of equipment; and not to exceed \$2,700,000 for expenses of travel of employees; \$147,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of twenty-two persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay educational institutions for reports and certifications of attendance at such institutions an allowance at a rate in excess of \$1 per month for each eligible veteran enrolled in and attending such institution.

Public rela-
tions work.
Educational
attendance
reports.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for administration of the medical, hospital, domiciliary, special service, construction and supply, research, and employee education and training activities; expenses necessary for carrying out programs of medical research and of education and training of employees, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$1,100,000 for expenses of travel of employees paid from this appropriation, and those engaged in training programs; and not to exceed \$2,700 for newspapers and periodicals; \$26,000,000, of which \$15,344,000 shall be available for medical research: *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall remain available until expended for prosthetic testing and development.

INPATIENT CARE

For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities and for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration in facilities not under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration as authorized by law, including the furnishing of recreational articles and facilities; maintenance and operation of farms; repairing, altering, improving or providing facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, not otherwise provided for, either by contract, or by the hire of temporary employees and purchase of materials; purchase of seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$375,000 for expenses of travel of employees; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); and aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134) for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; \$715,465,000: *Provided*, That allotments and transfers may be made from this appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration: *Provided further*, That the foregoing appropriation is predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of 140,490 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1959 including members in State or Territorial homes, and if a lesser number is experienced such appropriation shall be expended only in proportion to the average number of beneficiaries furnished such care and treatment.

68 Stat. 1114.

25 Stat. 450.

OUTPATIENT CARE

For expenses necessary for furnishing outpatient care to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration, as authorized by law; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$206,400 for expenses of travel of employees; \$75,399,000.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF SUPPLY DEPOTS

For expenses necessary for maintenance and operation of supply depots, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, uniforms or allowance therefor, as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$7,400 for expenses of travel of employees, \$2,055,000.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including burial awards authorized by title VIII of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 117), and subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans Administration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$3,200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

38 USC 2801-
2805.

38 USC ch. 12A.

43 Stat. 125, 128.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and title II of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, payments authorized by titles VI and VII of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 114-116), and for benefits authorized by the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956, \$700,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1958, in the appropriation for "Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans", shall be merged with this appropriation.

58 Stat. 287.
38 USC 701,
694-694n,
ch. 12A.
66 Stat. 663.
38 USC 911-
984.
38 USC 2601-
2705.
70 Stat. 411.
38 USC 1031
note.

VETERANS INSURANCE AND INDEMNITIES

For military and naval insurance; for the payment of benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended; and for payment of liabilities under the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951; \$51,100,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances as of June 30, 1958, in the appropriations for "Military and naval insurance", "National service life insurance", and "Servicemen's indemnities" shall be merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That certain premiums provided by law to be credited to any of the above appropriations shall be credited to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be subject to same statutory provisions and shall be available for the same purpose as formerly applied to the aforementioned appropriations.

54 Stat. 1008.
38 USC 818.

GRANTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

For payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-1996) or in accordance with part D of title V of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957, for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans, \$1,250,000.

62 Stat. 1210.
Ante. p. 201.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES

For hospital and domiciliary facilities, for planning and for major alterations, improvements, and repairs and extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1701-1703 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 141), \$19,295,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance as of June 30, 1958, in the appropriation for "Major alterations, improvements, and repairs" shall be merged with this appropriation.

38 USC 3701-
3703.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Compensation and pensions", "Readjustment benefits", and "Veterans insurance and indemnities" may be transferred to any other of the mentioned appropriations, but not to exceed 10 per centum of the appropriations so augmented, and not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation "Veterans insurance and indemnities" for the current year may be transferred to "Service-disabled veterans insurance fund".

Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration for the current fiscal year for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

Appropriations available to the Veterans Administration for the current fiscal year for "Inpatient care" and "Outpatient care" shall be available for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto (except burial awards authorized by title VIII, Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 117) (38 U. S. C., ch. 12A)), for beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration receiving care under such appropriations.

No part of the appropriations in this Act for the Veterans Administration (except the appropriation for "Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities") shall be available for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home.

No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amounts set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards of the Selective Service System.

SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided, nor to the purchase of newspapers and periodicals necessary for the care and welfare of patients and members in Veterans Administration hospitals and domiciliary facilities.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 105. Appropriations contained in this title, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

SEC. 106. No part of any appropriations made available by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

SEC. 108. None of the sections under the head "Independent Offices—General Provisions" in this title shall apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

TITLE II—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1959 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXAMINATION EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Not to exceed a total of \$1,600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and shall be derived from funds available to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the Federal Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Government (including payment for office space): *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or preparation for or conduct of proceedings under section 5 (d) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 or section 407 of the National Housing Act and all necessary expenses (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That members and alternates of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Board as approved by the Board

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

68 Stat. 634;
64 Stat. 259.
12 USC 1464
note, 1730.

47 Stat. 725.
12 USC 1421-
1449.

for transportation expenses incurred in attendance at meetings of or concerned with the work of such Council and may be paid not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions (other than special examinations determined by the Board to be necessary) shall not exceed \$6,343,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

12 USC 1730.

Not to exceed \$720,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of insured institutions or preparation for or conduct of proceedings under section 407 of the National Housing Act, liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the case of insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,400 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 48 Stat. 1255. 1724-1730).

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ABACA FIBER PROGRAM

Not to exceed \$47,000 of funds available to the General Service Administration for the abaca fiber program shall be available for administrative expenses incident to the abaca fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available during the fiscal year 1959 for all administrative expenses of the Corporation (including use of the services and facilities of Federal Reserve banks), to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition,

protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LIQUIDATION FUND

Not to exceed \$50,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds derived from liquidation of functions of Reconstruction Finance Corporation transferred to General Services Administration under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 (22 F. R. 4633), shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of said functions: *Provided*, That as used herein the term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices, but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the termination of contracts or in the performance of legal services: *Provided further*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices. 71 Stat. 647.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

Not to exceed \$1,675,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Administrator under the program of housing loans to educational institutions (title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 1749-1749d), but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$65,000 shall be available for expenses of travel. 64 Stat. 77.
64 Stat. 873.
12 USC 1811
note.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

Not to exceed \$400,000 of funds in the revolving fund established pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States. 69 Stat. 642.
42 USC 1491-1495.
12 USC 1811
note.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, REVOLVING FUND (LIQUIDATING PROGRAMS)

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$38,000 for travel), but this amount shall be exclusive of expenses necessary in the case of defaulted obligations to protect the interests of the Government and legal services on a contract or fee basis and of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, any servicer approved by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States.

12 USC 811 note.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

Not to exceed \$4,750,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of interest paid, expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of securities, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside of the continental United States, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies, and said Association may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$137,500 shall be available for expenses of travel.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

For administrative expenses in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$7,300,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available, in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131): *Provided*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-

48 Stat. 1246.

68 Stat. 1114.

ance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$445,000 shall be available for expenses of travel: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for contract actuarial services (not to exceed \$1,500); and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$750): *Provided further*, That nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$38,500,000.

63 Stat. 905.

12 USC 1702.

72 Stat. 1080.

72 Stat. 1081.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed the amount appropriated for such expenses by title I of this Act shall be available for the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1401-1433), including not to exceed \$900,000 for expenses of travel; purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131); purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments may be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by law, shall not exceed \$1,800,000.

50 Stat. 888.

68 Stat. 1114.

CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 202. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee one hundred and thirty-five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, or intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

Personnel
work.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Publicity or
propaganda.

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

TITLE IV—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA-ALABAMA-FLORIDA AND TEXAS WATER STUDY COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses of the United States Water Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida, \$50,000, and for the United States Water Study Commission for Texas, \$50,000: *Provided*, That these appropriations shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 4021 and H. R. 12216.

72 Stat. 1081.

72 Stat. 1082.

Post, p. 1090.

Ante, p. 1058.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$1,802,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", and for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees", are hereby merged into a single account to be known as "Unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees".

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For grants and payments under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, \$40,000,000 of which \$6,000,000 shall be for capital contributions to student loan funds; \$19,000,000 for grants to States and loans to nonprofit private schools for science, mathematics, and modern language teaching facilities and \$1,350,000 for grants to States for supervisory and other services; \$3,750,000 for grants to States for area vocational education programs; and \$5,400,000 for grants to States for testing, guidance and counseling: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13247, Eighty-fifth Congress.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$750,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 13247, Eighty-fifth Congress.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON AGING

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the White House Conference on Aging Act, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, as amended (5 U. S. C. 55a), 60 Stat. 810. \$100,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under this head) the fiscal year 1959 shall be available for the purposes of section 1 72 Stat. 1082.
or the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 201), authorizing the chairman of 72 Stat. 1083.
the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to confer a medal on Rear Ante, p. 985.
Admiral Hyman George Rickover, United States Navy.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of Postal Funds)

TRANSPORTATION

For additional amounts for "Transportation", fiscal year 1957, \$23,000,000, and fiscal year 1958, \$31,000,000.

This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959". Short title.

Approved August 28, 1958.

1168-A
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